Treasury Dep't Surplus Medicinals—Page 7

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

ABC

Volume 147 No. 11 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — March 12, 1945

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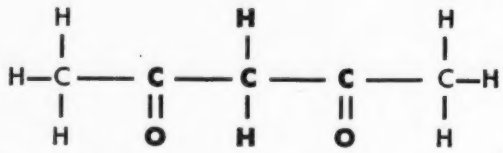
CHICAGO 16 LOS ANGELES 14

OPD—3-12-1945 2

A New Industrial Chemical for Organic Synthesis

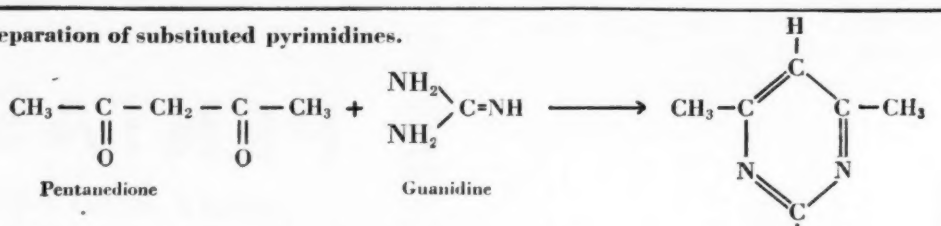
Pentanedione

(Acetyl Acetone)



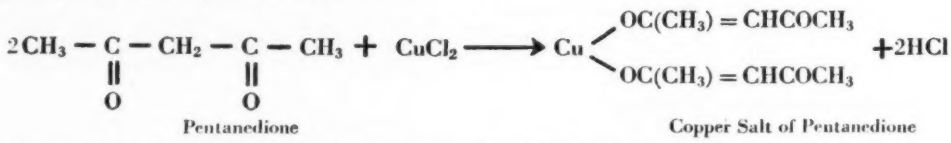
Pentanedione, a clear colorless liquid, is an extremely reactive chemical. Since it is a 1,3-diketone with an active methylene group, it has three points of reactivity. Pentanedione can be employed as an intermediate in the preparation of a wide variety of compounds. Two interesting examples are shown here:

1. **Preparation of substituted pyrimidines.**



This pyrimidine is an intermediate in the preparation of sulfamethazine.

2. **Formation of metallo-organic compounds.**



With many metals Pentanedione forms stable metal salts which are oil-soluble. Certain of these salts are distillable and may be useful in the purification of the rarer metals.

Pentanedione can also be used in the synthesis of quinaldine derivates for dyestuffs. With aniline, Pentanedione yields 4-methyl quinaldine, which is useful in preparing cyanine dyes.

Pentanedione condenses with diazonium compounds to make colors similar to the Hansa yellow colors. It will also condense with a number of other materials, such as hydroxylamine to give 3,5-dimethyl isoxazole, and with phenyl hydrazine to yield 1-phenyl-3,5-dimethyl pyrazole. It can be hydrogenated to 2,4-pentanediol.

For the physical properties of Pentanedione and further information about it, write for our technical information sheet.

BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS

CARBIDE AND CARBON CHEMICALS CORPORATION

Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation

UCC

30 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison *Published by Schnell Publishing Co., Inc.*

Vol. 147 No. 11 New York 7, N. Y. March 12, 1945

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Sulphur Export Corp. Probed by F.T.C.

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered an investigation of Sulphur Export Corporation, New York, to determine whether it has engaged in practices and entered into agreements in violation of the export trade act, also known as the Webb-Pomerene law.

Notice of the investigation was served upon the corporation and the following stockholders, officers and directors:—President, Clarence A. Snider; vice-president, S. Magnus Swenson; secretary and counsel, James T. Kilbreth; treasurer, Charles W. Kemmler, jr.; and Walter H. Aldridge, Langborne M. Williams, jr.; Wilbur Judson, David M. Goodrich, Henry F. J. Knobloch, Martin B. Gentry, and James T. Kilbreth, directors, all of New York.

Sulphur Export Corporation is registered with the commission as an association engaged solely in the export of sulphur. The export trade act authorizes the organization of such cooperative associations in export trade and requires that they file with the commission copies of their organization papers and current reports as to their operations. Under the terms of the act, such an association shall be engaged solely in export trade and shall not restrain the trade of a domestic competitor, artificially or intentionally enhance or depress prices in this country, or substantially lessen competition or otherwise restrain trade in the United States.

The notice of investigation states that if the commission, after investigation, shall conclude that the law has been violated, it will make recommendations to the association for the readjustment of its business in order that it may thereafter maintain its organization and management and conduct its business in accordance with law.

National Wholesalers Association Suggested

Formation of a National Association of Wholesalers, similar in scope to the National Association of Manufacturers, was recommended to the council of wholesalers, representing twenty-three wholesale associations, at a meeting in the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, March 7.

The associations involved represent an annual sales volume of more than $90,000,000,000, according to Dr. E. L. Newcomb, executive vice-president of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, who presided.

The meeting also recommended that the member organizations develop plans for research projects on distribution and consider setting up fellowships in research at leading universities.

New officers elected by the council were:—Chairman, Henry Matter, of the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute; vice-chairman, Joseph Kolodny, of the National Association of Tobacco Distributors; secretary, Guy Henry, Optical Wholesalers National Association; treasurer, M. L. Toulme, of the National-American Wholesale Grocers Association.

Dr. C.C. McDonnell Quits WFA Insecticide Div.

Dr. Curtis C. McDonnell, chief of the insecticide division of the Livestock and Meats Branch of the Office of Marketing Services of the War Food Administration retired from government service March 1 and has been succeeded by Dr. W. G. Reed.

Dr. McDonnell has served with the Department of Agriculture since his appointment as assistant chemist in the Bureau of Chemistry in 1907. Dr. Reed has been with the department since November 18, 1929. In 1931 he entered the meat inspection service where he has held a number of important technical and administrative positions.

Penicillin Sales Via Normal Channels

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board announced that producers and distributors may sell penicillin through normal trade channels as of March 15. It will be release in vials containing 100,000 units of sodium penicillin for human parenteral medication. WPB has authorized distributors to sell 1,280,000 vials from March 15 to March 31. An additional quantity of- approximately 1,500,000 vials will be made available for distribution in April. Similar quantities will be released monthly.

A Civilian Penicillin Distribution Unit was established by WPB in Chicago, last May. This unit has controlled the distribution of such quantities of the drug as could be made available to a limited list of civilian hospitals. Originally, 1,000 hospitals received penicillin, but the list was expanded to include 2,700 hospitals. These hospitals may, as of March 15, receive their needs from the various distributors of the drug. It will no longer be necessary for them to place orders through the Chicago unit.

National Can Corp. Drum Sales Restrained

OPD Washington Bureau

Unauthorized sales of 109,966 steel drums during the first half of 1944 were made the basis of a War Production Board order against the National Can Corporation, New York, forbidding the firm to sell or deliver any steel shipping drums during the next three months on any orders other than those of the armed forces or governmental agencies.

Consent order C-268, effective March 1 until June 1, 1945, states that the corporation violated limitation order L-197, which controls steel shipping drums, by sale and delivery of 92,603 5-gallon steel drums without receiving WPB authorizations or customers' certificates; 13,417 5-gallon drums without receiving purchasers' certificates; and 3,946 6-gallon steel drums without WPB authorization or customers' certificates.

Penicillin Pretesting Measure Ready for Congress Soon

OPD Washington Bureau

The proposed legislation now being framed by the Food and Drug Administration in co-operation with the drug industry for FDA certification of penicillin before its introduction in interstate commerce will probably be submitted to Congress for approval in the next ten days or two weeks, said Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, March 8.

Dr. Dunbar said that the suggestions that have been made to him by members of the industry on the language of the proposed legislation have, on the whole, been thoroughly constructive, and that there appears to be no conflict between the industry and his agency in the aims of the legislation. He said that he expected that a meeting of minds on the details of the measure will be reached promptly.

At conferences late last week with representatives of the American Drug Manufacturers Association and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Dr. Dunbar said, several suggestions were made, which he considered to be meritorious and which, he thought, should not meet any objections.

Special Section in Law

It was proposed, he stated, that instead of the legislation's being in the form of an amendment to section 506 of the food, drug, and cosmetic act which applies to insulin, it was proposed that an entire new section—section 507—be submitted since all the provisions of section 506 would not necessarily apply to penicillin.

Another proposal to which he said he did not see any objection was that, when the industry felt it was no longer necessary in the public interest to continue the pretesting of penicillin, it could file a request for the restrictions on shipments to be lifted, and the agency then would be required to hold hearings on the request. As it was previously proposed in the legislation, the Food and Drug Administration could suspend the certification requirement when it feit it to be no longer necessary, but no provision was made for the making of such a request by industry and its consideration by the agency.

Time Limits Proposed

A matter which is still under consideration is the question whether there shall be written into the bill a time limit which FDA must pass on the sterility of a batch of penicillin. At the present time it takes the agency about eight days to complete a test. Some members of industry felt that an eight-day limit should be written into the law, fearing that undue delays

—*Continued on page 72*

Alkali Export Suit Jurisdiction Argued

OPD Washington Bureau

The question whether the Federal district courts can assume jurisdiction in charges of Webb-Pomerene act violations in advance of an allegation from the Federal Trade Commission that the act has been violated may be argued this term before the Supreme Court of the United States.

The issue is raised in a petition filed by the United States Alkali Export Association, and the California Alkali Export Association, asking the supreme court to review the action of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York holding that FTC did not have exclusive jurisdiction and thus permitting the government to proceed with its anti-trust suit under the Sherman act against the two associations and thirteen defendant domestic companies.

The supreme court granted the petition March 5 but told counsel to limit the discussions in their briefs and oral argument to the question

—*Continued on page 42*

Patents Prior Right Bill Passes Houses

The bill (H. R. 1439) which would prohibit a person from establishing a prior right to a patent by reference to acts done in a foregin country was passed by the house March 5.

The purpose of the bill is to correct an anomalous situation in the law resulting from a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in Electric Storage Battery Company v. Shimadzu (307 U. S. 5). In this decision the court sustained a patent granted to a foreigner by permitting the patentee to take evidence in a foreign country showing that he made the invention there, prior to the time of an independent use in this country. This is permitted according to the court's interpretation of section 4886 of the revised statutes.

Fischelis to Speak On A.Ph.A. Policies

Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, newly elected secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association, will speak March 12 at the monthly meeting of the New York branch of the association. His topic will be "The Aims and Objectives of the American Pharmaceutical Association Today."

The meeting of the branch will be held in the biulding of the College of Pharmacy, Columbia University, 115 West Sixty-eighth street. It will be started at 8:30 p.m. A question-and-answer period will follow Dr. Fischelis's address.

State Geologists Elect Dr. Dott President

Dr. Robert Dott, State geologist of Oklahoma, has been elected president of the Association of American State Geologists. Dr. Edward Troxsil, state geologist of Connecticut has been elected vice-president and Dr. Meredith Johnson, state geologists of New Jersey has been made secretary.

Tentative plans have been made for a fortieth anniversary field meeting in 1946. The holding of such a meeting is, however, dependent upon war and transportation conditions.

FTC Act Amendment Offered On Advertising and Labeling

OPD Washington Bureau

Indications are that the Federal Trade Commission will oppose enactment of the Reece bill (H. R. 2390) seeking to bring an end to what industry claims is a conflict of jurisdiction in present law as between the commission and the Food and Drug Administration over labeling of food, drugs and cosmetics, and also to permit court review of the evidence on which the FTC bases its "cease and desist" orders.

Under the terms of his bill, which is an amendment to section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission act, the circuit court could either affirm, modify, or set aside the commission's action entirely, basing its action either upon the evidence which was before the commission or upon new evidence which the court could direct the commission to take.

A new definition of the term, "false advertisement," referred to in sections 12, 13 and 14 of the act, also is contained in the bill. The bill states:—

(a) The term, "false advertisement," means an advertisement, other than labeling, which is misleading in a material respect; and in determining whether any advertisement is misleading, there shall be taken into account (among other things) not only representations made or suggested by statement, word, design, device, sound, or any combination thereof, but also the extent to which the advertisement fails to reveal facts material in the light of such representations so as to prevent deception resulting from indirection and ambiguity, as well as from statements which are false. No advertisement of a drug shall be deemed to be false if it is disseminated only to members of the medical profession, contains no false representation of a material fact, and includes, or is accompanied in each instance by truthful disclosure of, the formula showing quantitatively each ingredient of such drug.

Section 15 of the act is further amended by the bill by adding a new subparagraph as follows:—

(f) The term, "labeling," means all labels and other written, printed, or graphic matter (1) upon any article or any of its containers or wrappers, or (2) accompanying such article.

—*Continued on page 60*

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Mar. 9, 1945	Mar. 2, 1945	Mar. 10, 1944
132.5	133.2	137.9

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Reflecting a variety of physical and psychological influences, price views were substantially softened last week in several divisions of the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs. Easing off on egg products was specially noticeable. Economic trends in the Eastern Hemisphere effected some new advances among essential oils. The drug groups were easier, and the general level was perceptibly depressed.

The embargo on l.c.l. freight laid many movements a stymie. It is too early to determine whether it produced compensatory good—if any. Manpower troubles came in for more complaining. They are beginning to crimp war-production in several quarters.

Recent Imports

All matter under this head fully protected by copyright

ASBESTOS—100 bgs, 10,000 lbs, Philip Carey Mfg Co
100 bgs, 10,000 lbs, Commercial National Bank Trust Co
100 bgs, 10,000 lbs, Refractory Insulation Co

BABASSU KERNELS—19,999 bgs, 199,900 lbs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons
18,833 bgs, 1,883,300 lbs, General Food Corp

BALSAM, CRUDE—56,376,596 lbs

BARBASCO ROOT—3,289 bls, United States Commercial Co

BARK, MEDICINAL—266 bgs, United States Commercial Co

BRISTLES, PIG—20 cs, Stokby Co
8 cs, Bank of London & South America

CAFFEINE ANHYDROUS—110 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk

CALCIUM TARTRATE—375 bgs, Tartaric Raw Material, Inc

CASHEW KERNELS—400 cs, 20,000 lbs, Zenobia Co
6,867 cs, 343,350 lbs, T M Duche & Sons
997 cs, 49,850 lbs, Braun Importing Co
2,926 cs, 146,200 lbs, W A Camp & Co
3,629 cs, 181,450 lbs, W A Higgins & Co
840 cs, 42,000 lbs, L Demartini & Co
901 cs, 45,050 lbs, Mitchel Beck
84 cs, 4,200 lbs, Brown Bros-Harrimann Co
100 cs, 5,000 lbs, Zaloom & Co
872 cs, 43,600 lbs, Biddle Purchasing Co
268 cs, 13,400 lbs, Aristocrat Nut Co
767 cs, 38,350 lbs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp
550 cs, 27,500 lbs, D Hecht & Co

CASTOR BEANS—3,386 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co
3,420 bgs, Brown Linseed Corp

CELERY SEED—170 bgs, 22,100 lbs, H Tayor & Co
250 bgs, 32,500 lbs, Levy & Levis Co
250 bgs, 32,500 lbs, Frank Tea & Spice Co

COCA LEAVES—143 bls, Merck & Co
121 bls, Maywood Chemical Works

COCOA BEANS—1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Nieschlag & Co
650 bgs, 130,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, A C Israel Commodity Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Scarburgh & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Cocoa Trading Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Rockwood & Co
1,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Hershey Chocolate Co
200 bgs, 40,000 lbs, Middleton & Co
100 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Machado & Co
1,700 bgs, 340,000 lbs, General Cocoa Co
1,637 bgs, 327,400 lbs, Curacao Trading Co
150 bgs, 30,000 lbs, Porcella, Vicini & Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Doornhouwer & Co

—*Continued on page 42*

Bids Wanted

Carbon Tetrachlorine:—105 gallons, Purchasing Agent, Government Printing Office, Washington (25); opening March 14.

Chlorine Gas, Liquefied:—Office of the Commissioner of Purchases and Supplies, City Hall, Cleveland; Ordnance No. 134-45, opening March 16.

Lead Arsenate:—2,016 pounds, Division of Purchase, Sales and Traffic, Department of Agriculture, Washington (25); invitation 493-45, opening March 13.

Linseed Oil, Boiled:—262,395 pounds, Contract Development Section, Procurement and Price Support Branch, Office of Supply (Commodity Credit Corporation), War Food Administration, Washington (25); announcement Awd-410, opening March 13.

Magnesium Arsenate:—500 pounds, Chief Clerk, Department of Justice, Bureau of Prisons, U. S. Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Ind.; invitation 31-1949, opening March 13.

Nicotine Sulphate:—550 pounds, Division of Purchase, Sales and Traffic, Department of Agriculture, Washington (25); invitation 494-45, opening March 13.

Soap, Liquid:—4,400 gallons, Purchasing Agent, Government Printing Office, Washington; opening March 14.

Soda Lime:—1,000 pounds, Supply Officer, Veterans Administration Facility, Wichita, Kans.; invitation 46-5, opening March 30.

Rennet, Liquid:—38,000 pounds, Contract Development Section, Procurement and Price Support Branch, Office of Supply (Commodity Credit Corporation), War Food Administration, Washington (25); announcement Awd-414, opening March 17.

Narcotics Amendment Reported Favorably

A favorable report was voted March 7 by the house ways and means committee to the Robertson bill (H. R. 2348), amending the Federal narcotic laws to provide inclusion of any newly discovered synthetic drug within the scope of its provisions which is determined, after appropriate inquiry, to possess the same or similar dangerous, habit-forming or habit-sustaining qualities as morphine or cocaine.

The purpose of the legislation is to make unnecessary in the future the practice that has been followed in the past of passing special legislation for control of a drug every time a new habit-forming drug is discovered. In order to accomplish this purpose the term "opiate" is being inserted in the narcotic laws in the proper places—this term being selected as being the most representative of synthetic drugs possessing habit-forming qualities comparable to morphine and cocaine.

Although in the definition of "opiate" contained in the bill, it is stated to mean any drug "as defined in the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act" found by the Secretary of the Treasury to have an addiction-forming liability, it was explained at the Bureau of Narcotics that this reference to the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act is not intended to mean that the drugs listed in Section 502(d) of the act are to be included under the new legislation. The reference to the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act relates only to the definition of the word "drug." In other words, in order for it to be considered an "opiate" under the new legislation, it first would have to be considered a "drug" under the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

Natural Resins Put Under Allocation

Natural resins have been placed under allocation control, effective April 1, by the War Production Board with the issuance of schedule 96 to general allocations order M-300. Initial allocations will be made for the calendar month of April. Limited imports and a shortage of substitute materials are responsible for a serious situation in these materials, officials explained.

Under the allocation controls, no supplier may use natural resins or deliver them to any person except as specifically authorized in writing by WPB, upon application on form WPB-2947. The filing date is the twentieth day of the month before the month of proposed delivery or use. Separate sets of forms must be filed for each kind of natural resin.

Schedule 96 also requires that any person placing purchase orders for delivery of more than 160 pounds a month of all natural resins, in aggregate from all suppliers, must furnish with each purchase order a statement of proposed use, followed by the certification, "Use certified ref: M-300." These purchase orders and certificates should be in the hands of the supplier not later than the fifteenth day of the month before the requested delivery month, WPB said.

Fats and Oils Quotas Cut for Cooking

An amendment to WFO-42, effective April 1, reduces from 88 percent to 85 percent (of average use in 1940 and 1941) the quantity of fats and oils which may be used in the manufacture of shortening and cooking and salad oils for civilian consumption.

The War Food Administration says that, despite this decrease, approximately the same quantity of these products as in 1944 will be available to civilians in April, May and June. This is because manufacturers, who adjust production to consumer demand, did not use fats and oils in the second quarter of last year to the limit of their permitted quotas.

Adjustments in provisions of WFO-42 relating to margarin involve a change in the base period on which a manufacturer's quota is calculated. The new period is 1944.

Swift Co. Names Hollett To Head New Soya Mill

Sam D. Hollett of Fostoria, Ohio, will be manager of the new Swift & Co. soybean oil mill which will be built in Frankfort, Ind., this year, according to P. M. Jarvis, vice-president in charge of the company's oil mill operations.

Sam D. Hollett

Mr. Hollett, who has managed the Swift soybean plant at Fostoria since it was established in 1940, has been associated with the manufacture and sale of animal feed for more than twenty-five years, and with the operation of the company's soybean mills since 1939. He joined the Swift organization in 1915 as a materials checker in the Chicago meat packing plant of the company. Mr. Hollett was transferred in 1917 to the animal feed department.

Synthetic Rubber Goals Raised in RRC Plans

OPD Washington Bureau

A sharp increase in the 1945-46 program for production of synthetic rubber in the United States is necessary in order to meet military and essential civilian transportation requirements, the Rubber Reserve Company announced March 12. Production scheduled for 1945 is, in round figures, 1,000,000 tons, or 31 percent more than last year, and for 1946, it is 1,200,000 tons, or 58 percent above 1944 production.

These amounts exceed average annual world consumption of rubber in the ten years preceding the outbreak of the war. The largest world consumption for any prewar year was 1,108,000 tons in 1939. To reach the wartime goals ahead, the Rubber Reserve Company will be obliged to increase production to 130 percent of present rated capacity by mid-year, and to meet the 1946 goal, production must be jumped to 145 percent of present rated capacity. Operations beyond capacity are possible because research, scientific development, and operating experience have led to many refinements in production technics.

Petroleum Reserves Corp. Assailed in Senate

OPD Washington Bureau

A resolution (S. J. Res. 42) to liquidate and dissolve the Petroleum Reserves Corporation was introduced in the senate March 6 by Senator E. H. Moore of Oklahoma. The asserted purpose of the corporation was to build and operate the so-called "Arabian" oil pipeline.

Senator Moore told the senate that the language of the corporate charter reflects a definite purpose to engage the United States in the petroleum business, both at home and abroad, as a permanent industrial program, contrary to the affirmative expressions of section 5 (d) of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation act under which it was created. Because of the attempted perpetual purpose and character of the corporation, he added, its legal existence is seriously challenged.

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Carbon Black Applications Must Be Filed Earlier

OPD Washington Bureau

To facilitate the allocation of carbon black to consumers and suppliers, the War Production Board has stepped up the filing date for applications. Applications for April allocations must be filed by March 10 by consumers, and by March 15 by suppliers. Thereafter, consumers' applications must be filed on the first of each month, and suppliers' applications on the fifth of each month. Previously, consumers had to file on the fifteenth of each month, and suppliers on the twentieth.

March allocations are being sent out this week, WPB said. The change in application dates was effected by amendment of schedule 32 of M-300 (carbon black).

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

The ban which has been place dby ODT on conventions and trade shows is beginning to hit the voters, and consequently, it is giving congressmen the jitters. Small merchants, particularly those in the smaller towns and cities, are bombarding their congressmen to have the order modified because, they say, the stopping of seasonal merchandise display shows is forcing them to make extra buying trips to the larger cities and thus the ban is defeating its own purpose of reducing train travel.

ODT Chieftain Johnson is standing firm in his opposition to modification of his order, however, and says he will not recede from his position or make any exceptions to the rule. Although the ruling does work some hardship on small merchants obliged to take several trips where one buying excursion to a regional show formerly served his purpose, Mr. Johnson holds to the belief that these regional shows contribute to peak transportation loads and overload vital accommodations in a manner which does not aid the war effort.

Among his reasons for refusing to modify the ban, Mr. Johnson gives the following:—We are still fighting a two-front war, with no relief in sight from the heavy burden of two-way military transport; the railroads can't enlarge or improve their equipment because the same strategic metals and machinery are needed by the army; increased troop movements of both fresh and wounded troops; tied-up movement of important war materials because of severe Winter storms; hotel acocmmodations already are being taxed to the limit in areas where these shows are normally held.

Panamerican Standards Sought

A planning committee has just been announced by the Inter-American Development Commission to make recommendations for an intensified propram to encourage adoption of uniform technical standards throughout the Americas, as an aid to industrial development and trade. The committee is the outgrowth of resolutions adopted at the First Conference of Commissions of Inter-American Development in May, last year.

Inter-American industry and trade stand to benefit by the adoption of uniform standards, particularly in such fields as electrical equipment, factory and industrial machinery, and transportation. When uniform technical standards do not exist in these and hundreds of other industrial and commercial categories, trade and industry are handicapped inasmuch as equipment and other products of one country cannot be used in another.

Chairman of the planning committee is George Wythe, chief of American Republics Unit, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. He is being assisted in the technical phases of the work by I. J. Fairchild, chief of the Division of Trade Standards, Bureau of Standards, and H. R. McCoy, chief of Industrial Economy, Department of Commerce.

Cocoa Control Opposed

Current reports indicate that the proposal of the British government that it assume control over purchases and distribution of West African cocoa production is not being favorably received, even by British interests.

The aim of the program is to prevent excessive price fluctuation and consequently to assure a permanent and stable market for the output of West African products, but the Cocoa Association of London believes it to be unworkable and detrimental to every section of the cocoa industry. The answer to what some in this country think of the proposal may be found in the action of American interests recently appointing a group to study the possibilities of cocoa production in the Western Hemisphere in order to maintain free enterprise.

Stock-Selling in Favor

Apparently Representative Clair Engle of California is under the impression that stock-promotors have all "taken the pledge," or that the general public is less gullible than it was ten or twelve years ago. He wants to exempt from the securities act any security issued by any person engaged primarily in the mining or production of metallic or nonmetallic minerals or mineral substances, including petroleum and natural gas. He has a bill in the house to this effect (H. R. 2344).

If history can be recalled rightly, it was the stocks of just such enterprises as these that were the bluest of the "bluesky securities" that led to passage of the securities act.

Governmental Bugkilling

The Department of Agriculture is planning much heavier purchases of creosote and DN dust than usual this year to combat the annual invasion of the chinch bug in the corn-growing areas of the Midwest, which threatens to be ten times greater than last year

Experts estimate that they will need 1,500,000 gallons of creosote and 7,500,000 pounds of the dust to meet this emergency. They have asked Congress for an appropriation of $1,088,000 for the control program, and all indications point to the probability that they will get it.

Bergamot Oil Expected

Officials of FEA have good hopes of another shipment of bergamot oil in considerable quantity from Italy in the not too distant future. The matter is said to be in an "active" stage and there is every reason to believe that the oil will be forthcoming.

The feeling in the trade has been that, when we obtained the 90,000 pounds from Italy last year, it was just about all the oil that was available. The information that FEA is going on is to the contrary. No figures are being made public but officials say confidently that there is plenty of the oil still there.

It is probable that some French floral oils also may be showing up in this country in the next few months. Importers who have been negotiating with French dealers on prices and quantities have had their papers forwarded to the FEA representative in France who is now seeking to expedite the shipping. Transportation in the interior of France is the big problem. Once the oils reach the docks there should be little difficulty finding space on the cargo vessels.

Sugar Cut for Drug Industry

The tightening up in the supply of sugar can expect to lead to a reduction in the quota allowed drug and pharmaceutical manufacturers — at least during the second quarter of this year. These users are now allowed 125 percent of their base period consumption and the probabilities are that this will be cut to 120 percent.

OPA officials do not relish the necessity of reducing the sugar quotas for this purpose, but they feel that they are unable to avoid it, because of the short supply in sight at this time. Steps already have been taken to reduce home consumption by cutting the amount to be available this year for canning purposes. Other cuts are in sight for other users.

Whether the situation will be only temporary, they casnot say. They are hoping that the cut will not have to extend through the third quarter, but are making no predictions at this time. Too much depends on the shipping situation.

Drug Surplus Bidding To Be Competitive

OPD Washington Bureau

Responding to congressional protests, the Office of Surplus Property of the Procurement Division has abandoned its informal bidding procedure that has been employed in the sales of surplus stocks of drugs, health supplies, and other consumer-type items, and a simplified form of competitive bidding has been substituted. Informal bidding will be resorted to only in cases of minor valuations.

The office has also modified its sales contracts to permit the government to cancel any sale made to any bidder who acted on behalf of an undisclosed principal, the purpose being to discourage speculative transactions by persons falsely representing themselves to be agents for unnamed business houses.

Under the new bidding procedure, prospective bidders who indicate an interest in surplus property which has been advertised for sale, will be furnished bid forms containing detailed descriptions of the property and advised of the day and hour when bids for such property are to be opened. Bidders will be entitled to be represented at the opening of their bids.

The former practices of opening bids as received and of offering property without a definite closing time for the submission of bids are to be discounted. The methods employed will closely approximate those used in competitive bidding for regular government purchases, it was explained, but will be adapted to the special problems of surplus property disposal in such a way as to make for the greatest simplicity for prospective buyers.

In a memorandum to the field offices, John W. Pehle, chief of the Procurement Division said that, beginning immediately, the informal bid procedure is to be limited to the following types of cases:—

1. Sales effected on or before April 1, 1945, where informal bids were solicited, or authorized by the Washington office, prior to February 16 and where use of the competitive bidding procedure would be impracticable.
2. Sales of property where the supply on hand within the entire region conducting the sale is of a market value of $100 or less.
3. Sales of property which constitutes the residue at an establishment that has been or is being dismantled, where such property is not in sufficient quantity to warrant consolidation with other stocks of similar property held within the region and the whole of such residue is of a market value of not more than $500.
4. Sales of property pursuant to specific authorization of the Deputy Director of Surplus Property, in Charge of Sales, Washington.

Dow Quits ODT Liquid Transport Post

OPD Washington Bureau

Fayette B. Dow has resigned as director of the liquid transport department of the Office of Defense Transportation. He will be succeeded by Porter L. Howard, now serving as consultant to the same department. A counsel for several petroleum groups, Mr. Dow entered government service in 1940, as consultant to Ralph Budd, transportation commissioner of the then Advisory Committee to the Council of National Defense. With the creation of ODT in 1942, he continued as an adviser on petroleum matters, and was appointed to head the liquid transport department in November, 1942, remaining at the post ever since, serving without remuneration.

Mr. Howard was born in Council Grove, Kan., and lives in Philadelphia. He was general traffic manager for the Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, at the time of his appointment to ODT in 1941.

WPB Names Larkin Metal Cans Section Head

Wilson B. Larkin has been made chief of the fibre metal can section of the War Production Board Containers Division. Mr. Larkin is from the Chicago office of the Continental Can Company, New York, and has been serving as a consultant in the section since April, 1944. Mr. Larkin succeeds A. N. Webb, who resigned to take an executive position with the Liberty Can & Sign Company, Lancaster, Pa.

Trademark Matters Under One Statute

The Lanham bill (H. R. 1654) to place all matters relating to trademarks in one statute and eliminate judicial obscurity was passed by the house March 5. The bill is practically the same as that which was passed by the house last year but failed of final action in the senate during the closing days of the seventy-eighth Congress. The bill has these objectives:—

1. To put all existing trademark statutes in a single piece of legislation.
2. To carry out by statute our international commitments to the end that American traders in foreign countries may secure the protection to their marks to which they are entitled. Although it has been pledged at Inter-American conventions to do so, the United States has failed adequately to protect owners of trademarks in the other countries doing business with this country. As a result of this inaction, our business organizations have not received reciprocal advantages in the other Americas.
3. To modernize the trademark statutes so that they will conform to legitimate present-day business practice.
4. To remedy constructions of the present acts which have in several instances obscured and perverted their original purpose.
5. Generally to simplify trademark practice, to secure trademark owners in the goodwill which they have built up, and to protect the public from imposition by use of counterfeit and imitated marks and false trade descriptions.

Alcohol Cost-Plus Pricing Allowed by OPA

An amendment providing cost-plus pricing by four companies producing ethyl alcohol from grain and molasses during the period February 15 to March 17, 1945, for sales to the Defense Supplies Corporation has been announced by the Office of Price Administration. This action, which became effective March 6, affects the following companies.

The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Deepwater plant, Wilmington; the U. S. Industrial Chemical Inc., Curtis Bay and Newark plants; the Publicker Commercial Alcohol Corp., Phila. plant; the Pennsylvania Alcohol & Chemical Corporation, Philadelphia plant.

Impeded production largely caused by the recent freight embargo and other delays in grain arrivals at the industrial alcohol plants on the Eastern seaboard prompted the War Production Board to authorize these plants to supplement their grain by using molasses during this period. The molasses had been stockpiled initially to sustain high rates of butyl alcohol production in 1945.

This amendment adapts the cost-plus price regulation covering grain alcohol produced for DSC's account to the changed conditions of production caused by WPB's emergency action to maintain production, OPA explained.

Fiber Drums Output Conditions Improving

Severe weather, the freight embargo and fuel shortages have hampered the delivery of paperboard for the production of fiber drums recently, but production conditions are improving, members of the Fiber Drum Industry Advisory Committee said at their recent meeting, the War Production Board has reported. In a discussion of manpower problems, committee members were advised by WPB officials to make their difficulties known to George W. Speakes, Labor Relations Officer, Containers Division, WPB, Washington 25, D. C.

Second-quarter allocations of paperboard for fiber drums will not be made for about two weeks, WPB officials told the committee, and any action to revise Limitation Order L-337, governing fiber shipping drums, will be contingent on the allocations. If second-quarter allocations of paperboard are reduced from first-quarter levels, further restrictions under Order L-337 may be necessary, WPB representatives said.

Because of the continued tight supply situation in paperboard, fiber drum users are urged by WPB to practice the utmost conservation and to re-use drums wherever possible. Proposed specifications on fiber drums for domestic shipment for the Army and Navy were discussed and their adoption was recommended by the industry advisory committee.

OPA Corn Sugar Ceiling Violator Fined

Federal Judge Grover M. Moscowitz in New York last week sentenced William Grifka to a forty-five-day jail term and fined him $13,000, the amount the defendant had received on the sale of 20,000 bags of corn sugar above the ceilings established by the Office of Price Administration.

Corn steep water and milk sugar are the raw materials from which the new life-saving drug penicillin is made. A special mold . . . introduced into huge tanks containing steep water and lactose . . . secretes penicillin as it grows. The penicillin then must be extracted, concentrated, and packaged under the most closely controlled, fully sterile conditions.

Penicillin-C.S.C. is being produced in ever-increasing quantities for military and civilian use. Commercial Solvents has been making useful chemicals from corn and other farm produce for more than a quarter century.

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Surplus Medicinals Of Treasury Dep't

The Medical and Surgical Division of the Office of Surplus Property of the Treasury Department offers the following surplus materials:—

Acetanilid, 2,445 pounds, Binghamton, N. Y.; 1,393 pounds, Denver, Colo.

Acetic Acid, 15,000 pounds, Louisville, Ky.

Acetophenetidin Tablets, 31,000 bottles, Louisville, Ky.

Agar, 1,100 pounds, Denver, Colo.

Alizarin, 10,800 grams, Denver, Colo.

Aluminum Potassium Sulphate Reagent, 250 pounds, Richmond, Va.

Ammonia Bromide, 650 pounds, Richmond, Va.; 3,000 pounds, Louisville, Ky.

Ammonia Chloride Tablets, 5,000 bottles, Louisville, Ky.

Bismarck Brown Stain, 700 bottles, Richmond, Va.

Calcium Mandelate Tablets, 9,119 bottles. Louisville, Ky.

Carbon Disulphide, 3,000 pounds, Richmond, Va.

Castor Oil, 1,500 gallons, ASF Depot, Atlanta, Ga.

Coaltar, Crude, 2,000 pounds, ASF Depot, Savannah, Ga.

Ephedrine, 761 ounces, Treasury Procurement Whse., Atlanta, Ga.; 9,390 bottles, San Francisco; 367 ounces, Denver, Colo.

Ethyl Acetate Reagent, 30 pounds, Richmond, Va.

Fast Green, 7,990 grams, Denver, Colo.

Ferric Chloride, 445 pounds, Denver, Colo.; 2,000 pint bottles, Denver, Colo.

Hydrochloric Acid Reagent, 2,700 pounds, Richmond, Va.

Hydrochloric Acid, Technical, 10,800 pounds, Richmond, Va.

Hydroquinone, 96 pounds, Denver, Colo.

Iodoform, 1,750 pounds, Richmond, Va.; 1,050 pounds, Seattle, Wash.; 900 pounds, Louisville.

Lithium, 200 pounds, ASF Depot, Savannah, Ga.

Lithium Sulphate, 120 pounds, Denver, Colo.

Magnesium Carbonate, 7,200 pounds, Richmond, Va.

Mercurial Ointment, 16,976 pounds, Louisville, Ky.

Mercuric Cyanide, 1,250 pounds, Richmond, Va.; 250 pounds, Louisville; 250 pounds, San Francisco.

Mercurous Chloride Ointment, 40,451 pounds, Louisville, Ky.

Methylene Blue, 2,500 pounds, Louisville, Ky.

Methyl, Orange, 1,510 grams, ASF Depot, Savannah, Ga.

Molybdic Acid, 625 pounds, Richmond, Va.

Myrrh Tincture USPXT, 12,000 ounces, Richmond, Va.

Nupercaine, 1,915 grams, ASF Depot, Savannah, Ga.

Nigrosin, 1,000 grams, ASF Depot, Savannah, Ga.

Nygrosin Stain, 2,000 grams, Richmond, Va.

Oleic Acid, 400 pounds, ASF Depot, Savannah, Ga.; 800 pounds, Denver, Colo.

Orthoform, NNR, 115 ounces, Richmond, Va.

Peptone, 126,200 pounds, Louisville, Kentucky.

Peptone, Dried, 1,700 pounds, ASF Depot, Savannah, Ga.

Phenolphthalein, 1,000 ounces, New York; 1,290 ounces, Louisville, Ky.

Phosphotungstic Acid Reagent, 400 ounces, Richmond, Va.

Picric Acid, 22,000 ounces, Richmond, Va.; 14,000 ounces, Denver, Col.; 99,800 ounces, San Francisco.

Potash Carbonate Reagent, 350 pounds, Richmond, Va.

Potassium Dichromate, 375 pounds, Denver, Col.

Salicylic Acid, 3,528 pounds, Memphis, Tenn.

Sandalwood Oil, 285 ounces, Richmond, Va.

Senna Powder, 3,007 pounds, New York; 5,344 pounds, Louisville, Ky.

—Continued on page 41

Drum Prices Ceiled For Navy Disposals

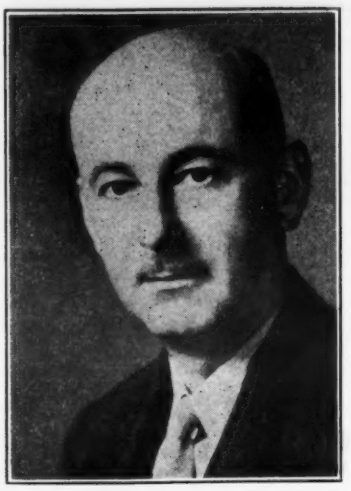
OPD Washington Bureau

In order 37 in connection with supplementary order 94, effective March 6, the Office of Price Administration has set the following maximum prices for used buoyancy-type drums disposed of by the United States Navy Department:—

Used buoyancy-type drums, 55-gallon capacity, 18-gauge steel, closed! type, single opening:—Navy's price to any person, "as is," f.o.b. shipping point, $1 each; reseller's price, same basis, $1.25. Same type drums, reconditioned, sold to user, f.o.b. shipping point, $2.25 each.

Used buoyancy-type drums, 20-gallon capacity, 18-gauge steel, closed type, single opening:—Navy's price to any person, "as is," f.o.b. shipping point, 75 cents each; reseller's price, same basis, 95 cents. Same type drums, reconditioned, sold to user, f.o.b. shipping point, $1.75 each.

Made Chief Engineer



Howard A. Sommers, of the Mathieson Alkali Works, New York, has been made chief engineer of the corporation, with headquarters in New York. Mr. Sommers joined the Mathieson organization in 1925 several years after he was graduated from Case School of Applied Science.

Matches Supply Situation Discussed

OPD Washington Bureau

Controls by the War Production Board on the production and distribution of matches that will assure equitable supplies to civilians and to prevent hoarding were recommended by the Match Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee at its meeting last week. WPB officials have taken the recommendation under advisement for further study.

Proposals to prohibit or limit the manufacture of plain-covered book matches or to prohibit the sale of all types of book matches by the caddy (carton of 50 books) were discussed by the committee members. In view of the over-all scarcity of matches, sale by department stores and stationers of packages containing 50 or 100 books of matches might tend to encourage hoarding, in the opinion of committee members. Setting up by WPB of a quota on the production of so-called "resale" or "give-away" matches with advertising matter on the book covers also was discussed by the committee.

Fair-Trade Act Nullified By Concerted Coercion

OPD Washington Bureau

Fair trade contracts covering retail prices of liquor and wine shipped into Colorado by a group of seven major distillers were held to be in violation of the Sherman act March 5 by the Supreme Court of the United States on the grounds that the contracts were the result of coercion on the part of the defendants. The ruling of the court was unanimous, Justice Hugo Black delivering the opinion. Chief Justice Harland Fiske Stone did not participate.

Government charges of antitrust law violations were made against Frankfort Distilleries, Inc., National Distillers Products Corporation, Brown Forman Distillers Corporation, Hiram Walker, Inc., Schenley Distillers Corporation, Seagram-Distillers Corporation, and McKesson & Robbins, Inc. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit reversed a decision of the district court which had found the defendants guilty, on the ground that the indictment failed to show the conspiracy charged was in restraint of interstate commerce since the matter dealt only with retail sales within the State.

In protesting the indictment, the dedendants argued that their conduct was not covered by the Sherman act because the price fixing applied only to retail sales which were wholly intrastate, and because the State's power to control the liquor traffic within its boundaries makes the Sherman act inapplicable.

Justice Black said that the Miller-Tydings amendment permits the seller of an article which bears his trademark, brand, or name, to prescribe a minimum resale price by contract, if such contracts are lawful in the State where the resale is to be made and if the trademark article is in free and open competition with other articles of the same commodity. But it does not permit combinations of businessmen to coerce others into making such contracts, and Colorado has not attempted to grant such permission. He added:—

Both the Federal and State "Fair Trade" acts expressly provide that they shall not apply to price-maintenance contracts among producers, wholesalers, and competitors. It follows that whatever may be the rights of an individual producer under the Miller-Tydings amendment to make price-maintenance contracts or to refuse to sell his goods to those who will not make such contracts, and combination to compel price maintenance in commerce among the States violates the Sherman act.

Small Business Equity Financing to Be Studied

OPD Washington Bureau

Plans for appointment of a series of committees from the Business Advisory Council to facilitate maximum cooperation between agriculture, industry and the government in the prosecution of the war were announced by Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace immediately taking office March 2.

The first of the committees, which is to give attention to the problem of making available to small business adequate supplies of equity financing as well as long-term loans at reasonable rates, is composed of:—

Edward E. Brown, chairman of the board of the First National Bank of Chicago; Prestiss M. Brown, former Price Administrator and now chairman of the board of Detroit Edison Company, Detroit; Ralph E. Flanders, president of the Jones & Lamson Machine Company, Springfield, Vt.; Eric A. Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Thomas B. McCabe, president of the Scott Paper Company, Chester, Pa.; John W. Snyder, vice-president of the First National Bank in St. Louis; Ernest G. Draper, member of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, and Stacy May, economist of the McGraw-Hill Publications Company.

Davis Succeeds Vinson As Economic Stabilizer

OPD Washington Bureau

William H. Davis has been named director of Economic Stabilization to succeed Fred M. Vinson, who becomes Federal Lending Administrator. Mr. Davis has been chairman of the National War Labor Board since its establishment in 1942.

Lead Tetraethyl Claim Rejected by High Court

OPD Washington Bureau

Petition of the Howard Trust Estate, Ltd., for review of a decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit dismissing a complaint that a group of oil companies had improperly confiscated the rights of the estate in the use of tetraethyl lead in gasoline was rejected March 5 by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The suit was brought on behalf of the estate by J. D. Driscoll and W. D. Noland, trustees, and was dismissed by the circuit court on the grounds that it lacked jurisdiction. The petition claimed that Dr. Francis A. Howard was the original discoverer of the use of tetraethyl lead in gasoline and protected his invention by copyright, trademark, and patent. It was stated that he contracted with the Howard-Vaughan Company to manufacture and sell the compound, but it did not comply with the agreement.

The petition was directed against the Howard-Vaughan Company, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Standard Oil Company of New York, Ethyl Corporation, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, General Motors Corporation, and E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.

Alcohol Labor Wage Floor Set for Puerto Rico

Minimum wages of 40c. an hour to be paid workers in the Puerto Rican rum and alcohol producing industry have been approved by the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor as recommended by the Special Industry Committee No. 3 for Puerto Rico, it was announced March 6 by the division. The minimum rate goes into effect May 7, 1945.

The industry is defined in the order as follows:—

The manufacture, including all production operations, of rum and industrial alcohol such as ethyl alcohol, butyl alcohol, and acetone; antifreeze and any related by-product.

Syn. Organic Chemicals Production: 1944

Production of synthetic organic chemicals in the United States as compiled by the United States Tariff Commission, unless otherwise noted, follows:—

	Pounds
Acetanilide (technical and U.S.P.)—	
Production	4,670,813
Stocks	373,696
Acetic acid (synthetic)[1]—	
Production	291,955,913
Stocks	7,626,408
Acetic acid (natural, including that from calcium acetate)[2]—	
Production	40,489,764
Stocks	1,486,345
Acetic anhydrides[3]—	
Production	493,654,125
Stocks	12,108,161
Acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin)—	
Production	9,256,636
Stocks	980,264
n-Butyl acetate—	
Production	69,758,996
Stocks	3,044,207
Creosote oil, tar distillers[5]—	
Production	121,149,971
Stocks	9,943,840
Creosote oil, byproduct[4,6]—	
Production	41,425,558
Stocks	767,701
Cresols, meta-para[7]—	
Production	7,072,828
Stocks	412,678
Cresols, ortho-meta-para[7]—	
Production	9,910,680
Stocks	163,869
Cresylic acid, crude—	
Production	25,726,115
Stocks	890,484
Cresylic acid, refined[7]—	
Production	40,725,366
Stocks	1,694,161
Diethyl ether (all grades)—	
Production	69,756,693
Stocks	4,505,445
Ethyl acetate (85 percent)—	
Production	108,181,447
Stocks	6,240,742
Lactic acid (edible)—	
Production	[4].....
Stocks	168,445
Lactic acid (technical)—	
Production	4,217,062
Stocks	291,339
Methyl chloride (all grades)—	
Production	24,635,938
Stocks	426,121
Naphthalene, less than 79° C. (coke-oven operators)[8]—	
Production	102,638,980
Stocks	2,060,215
Naphthalene, less than 79° C. (tar distillers)[9]—	
Production[10]	203,085,250
Stocks	7,251,964
Naphthalene, refined (79° C and over)—	
Production	82,138,629
Stocks	2,091,252
Oxalic acid (technical)—	
Production	17,961,534
Stocks	311,210
Phenobarbital and sodium salts—	
Production	234,074
Stocks	41,924
Phthalic anhydride—	
Production	124,063,494
Stocks	1,749,103
Riboflavin (for human use)—	
Production	[4].....
Stocks	35,081
Sulfa drugs (total)[11]—	
Production	4,597,050
Stocks	796,192

[1] Excludes statistics on recovered acetic acid, which are confidential.

[2] Natural acetic acid (produced by direct process from wood) and acetic acid distilled from calcium acetate. These statistics are collected and compiled by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

[3] Represents all acetic anhydride, including that produced from acetic acid by the vapor-phase process.

[4] Figures are in gallons, not pounds.

[5] Product of distillers who use purchased coaltar only.

[6] Product of byproduct coke-oven operators only. These statistics are collected and compiled by the Coal Economics Division, U. S. Bureau of Mines.

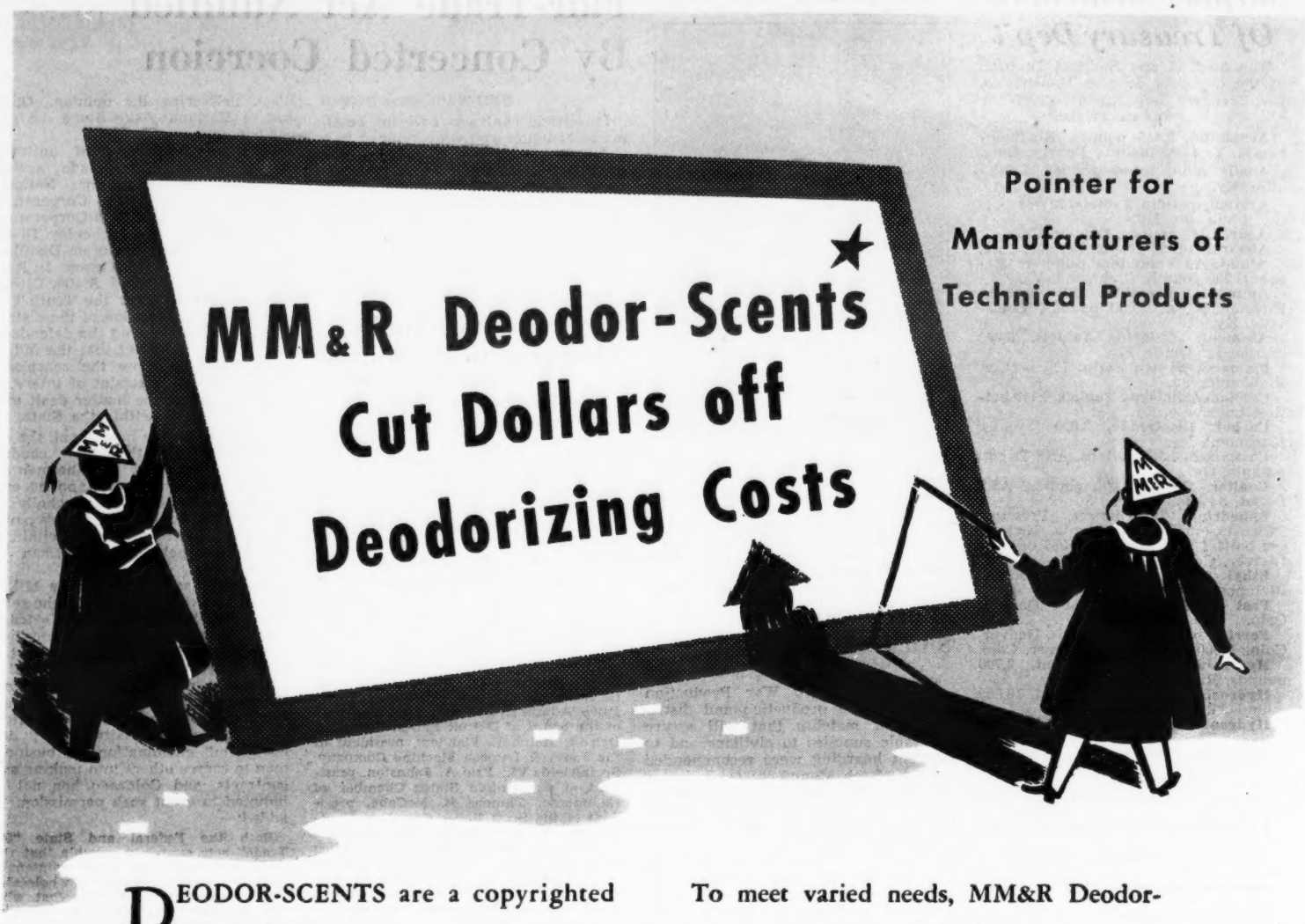
[7] Statistics represent total production, consumption, and stocks, including both data reported by coke-oven operators to the Coal Economics Division, Bureau of Mines, and data reported by distillers of purchased coaltar to the U. S. Tariff Commission. Data reported to the two agencies are combined to prevent the disclosure of the operations of individual companies.

[8] Includes only the production, consumption and stocks of coke-oven operators. Statistics combine the three grades (solidifying at less than 74° C, at 74° C to less than 76° C., and at 76° C. to less than 79° C.) in order to prevent the disclosure of the operations of individual companies. These statistics are collected and compiled by the Coal Economics Division, Bureau of Mines.

[9] Includes only the production, consumption and stocks of distillers of purchased coaltar. Statistics combine the grades specified in footnote 8, in order to prevent the disclosure of the operations of individual companies.

[10] For the grade solidifying at less than 74° C., these statistics represent production for sale only; for the other two grades, they represent production both for consumption within the producing plant and for sale.

[11] Includes acetylsulphathiazole produced both as a sulpha drug and as an intermediate, resulting in an appreciable duplication which is unavoidable.



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Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

March 9, 1945

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).
Acetaldehyde,[4,6] 99%, dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
3 and 10 gals., works....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
kgs.....lb. .37 - .39
powd., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
kgs.....lb. .35 - .37
Acetic anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms...lb. .49 - .67
Acetone, CP,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .08½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .07 - —
Acetone prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher.
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .75 - —
5-gal. lots, works.....lb. .80 - —
less than 5-gal. lots, works. lb. .90 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.68 - 1.75
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abletic, dms., c.l., wks...lb. .07½ - —
Acetic,[1,6] com'l or redist., 28% bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.38 - 5.83
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
glacial, nat., c.p., dms., works..100 lbs. 12.50 - 13.25
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks .....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works.. 100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - 7.25
USP, dms., works..100 lbs. 10.50 - 11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.41 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
USP, 36%, cbys.....lb. .08 - .10

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride,[6] (see Acetic anhydride).
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb. lots..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .46 - .59
standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic,[6] fib. dms., works....lb. .26½ - —
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).
Anthranilic, resub., bbls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1] USP, dms., 500-kilo lots..kilo. 24.50 - —
25-50-kilo lots.....kilo. 25.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo. 25.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo. 25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots.....kilo. 26.41 - —
500 grams.....kilo. 27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., E. works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.55
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. up...lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up.....lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works, lb. .95 - —
Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton. 99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton. 111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton. 116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton. 109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton. 121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton. 126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton. 95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton. 104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton. 116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton. 121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton. 114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton. 126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton. 131.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Acid, butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - —
Broeners, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 22.00 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, tech., ret. dms.....lb. .21½ - .22
Caprylic, tech., ret. dms....lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[1] split, ret. dms....lb. .20¾ - .21¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼ - .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½ - —
Chromic,[6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½ - .19
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[6] anhyd., gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs, 1 ship't. lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½ - .26½
kgs. .....lb. .24 - —
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .20½ - —
smaller lots, bbls....lb. .21 - —
dms. .....lb. .23 - .24
kgs. .....lb. .21½ - —
powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[1] dist., dms.....lb. .15½ - .16¾
Corn oil,[1] s.d., dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
Cottonseed oil,[1] s.d., ret. dms., c.l..lb. .12 - .13
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11¼ - .12¼
Cresylic,[2,6] dom. coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-298°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .490 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref... gal. .616 - —
1-19, Cal., ref.....gal. .510 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .586 - —
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref..gal. .690 - —
medium grade (220°-246°), dms., 20, Cal. ref..gal. .550 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .636 - —
1-19, Cal. ref.....gal. .570 - —
Sewaren, N. J., ref.. gal. .696 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .646 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, cns., dms., works..lb. .85 - 1.10
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
F (see Acid, Monosulphonic).
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½ - .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works.....lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .27 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.32 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .12 - —
dmjn. .....lb. .21 - .23
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .14 - .15
Glutamic hydrochloride, dms., lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, conc., cbys...lb. .35 - .37
diluted, cbys.....lb. .20 - —
Hydrochloric (see Acid, Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
N.F., dilute, 2%, 5-lb. bots., lb. .30 - .34
Hydrofluoric, anhyd.,[6] cyls., works..lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
30%, rubber dms., works...lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
52%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½ - —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½ - —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return., Phila..lb. .084 - —
tanks, works, acid basis, lb. .08½ - —
Hypophosphorous, USP djns., lb. .75 - .77
Lactic,[6] edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13½
80%, bbls., 5 or less.....lb. .24¼ - .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼ - —
ten or less.....lb. .14¾ - .15¼
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or less, lb. .26 - .26½
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XII, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75% cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., 95%, dms.....lb. .28 - —
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[1] light, dms.....lb. .21½ - .22
Maleic,[6] powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Acid, mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085 - .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms..lb. .16½ - —
purified, flake, 99%, dms..lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., E works.....100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.45
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton. 22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton. 32.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .06½ - —
6-lb. bots., extra.....lb. .08½ - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. No stocks
Naphthenic,[4] 210-220 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .10¾ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works..lb. .12¾ - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic,[6] USP, dms., 50-kilo lots up..kilo. 7.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.10 - —
2½-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.20 - —
1-kilo lots.....kilo. 7.30 - —
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide)
Nitric,[6] 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E., works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots., bots., cs., extra..lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys. extra...lb. .11½ - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra..lb. .13½ - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼ - —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .12½ - —
Palm oil, white, dist., dms..lb. No stocks
tanks .....lb. No stocks
Para-aminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls. works..lb. .80 - —
Peanut oil,[1] s.d., tanks, works. lb. .11¼ - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Phosphoric,[6] food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., 100 lbs. 5.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 9.50
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½ - —
10 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½ - —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½ - —
25 cbys. to c.l.....lb. .11½ - —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .19½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½ - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligneous, bbls., dlvd. E... gal. .30 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., works..lb. .55 - .57
Soybean oil,[1] s.d., dms., works. lb. .11¾ - .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - .15¾
Stearic,[1] double press., bgs..lb. .15¾ - .16¾
single pressed, bgs.....lb. .15¾ - .16¾
triple pressed, bgs.....lb. .18¾ - .19¾
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[6] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., ...lb. 1.50 - 2.20
tanks, E. works.....ton. 13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton. 16.50 - —
98%, tanks, works.....ton. 17.50 - —
C.P., USP, consumers, cbys. extra..lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys. extra.....lb. .06½ - —
9-lb. bots., cs. extra..lb. .08½ - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works. ton. 19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.. lb. 1.33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Acid, tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .70½ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½ - —
Thioglycolic, highly purified, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 5.00 - 7.90
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP, 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.40
Root, bls.....lb. 1.15 - —
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz. 23.00 - 28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz. 42.00 - 48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - .41
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works..lb. .33 - .34
pharmaceutical, dms., works..lb. .32 - .33
Agar .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Cal.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
egg, edible,[1] powd., bbls....lb. 1.86 - 1.96
granular, cryst., bbls....lb. 1.81 - 1.91
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.55
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
tankcars, dlvd.....lb. .28 - —
Amyl ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms. .....lb. .63 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1830 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .1890 - —
tanks, frt. alld., E..lb. .1730 - —
tankwagons, frt. alld. E. lb. .1780 - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .1950 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .2000 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E....lb. .1850 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .12¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .10¾ - —

Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher.

secondary,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .085 - —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .125 - —
l.c.l., dms.....bl. .13 - —
tanks .....lb. .11 - —
Capryl,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Denatured,[1,3,6] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .59 - .62
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .59 - .60
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
SD23G (replaced by SD28H).
SD23H, dms., c.l.....gal. .56½ - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .58½ - .61½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½ - —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works. gal. .56½ - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .60 - .63
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½ - —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .60 - .63
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....lb. .59 - .62
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .59 - .60
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
SD23G (replaced by SD28H).
SD23H, dms., c.l.....gal. .56½ - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .58½ - .61½
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½ - —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works. gal. .56½ - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .60 - .63
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½ - —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., works, E.....gal. .60 - .63
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone,[3,6] acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½ - .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11¾ - .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½ - .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½ - .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12½

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)
[4]—General Preference Order (M order)
[5]—Conservation Order (M order)
[6]—Allocation

Alcohol, ethyl,[6] 190 pf., dms.,		
c.l.	gal.	17.67 - —
19 dms.	gal.	17.70½- —
1 to 18 dms.	gal.	17.73½- —
tanks	gal.	17.60 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.	gal.	18.62 - —
19 dms.	gal.	18.65½- —
1 to 18 dms.	gal.	18.68½- —
tanks	gal.	18.55 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.24 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.	lb.	.35 - —
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol isobutyl).		
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works.	lb.	.0860- —
tanks, works	lb.	.0760- —
Isopropyl,[6,8] refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd.	gal.	.66½- —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.43½- —
tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.34 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., dlvd.	gal.	.65 - —
55 gals., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.47 - —
tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).		
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).		
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.	lb.	No prices
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls.	lb.	.65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis	lb.	.60 - .68
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50 - —
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia.	lb.	.55 - —
Aldol,[6] dms., works	lb.	.13 - .15
denat., grd., dms.	gal.	1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.	lb.	2.40 - 2.50
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.	lb.	.76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).		
Alkanet root, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Allspice,[1] Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.15¾- .16¼
Aloe, Cape, cs.	lb.	.29 - .30
Curacao, kgs.	lb.	.57 - .58
Socotrine, kgs.	lb.	.55 - .60
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	5.45 - 5.64
Alphanaphthol, bbls.	lb.	.52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.	lb.	.32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.23½- .23¾
Alphapinene, dms., c.l., wks.	gal.	.86 - —
l.c.l., works	gal.	.88 - —
tanks, works	gal.	.83 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.1340- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.1390- —
tanks	lb.	.1200- —
Alphatocopherol, amp.	gram.	1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls.	lb.	.55 - .60
Alum, ammonia,[6] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.16 - .18
gran., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.00 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.40 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., wks.	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.50 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.65 - —
divd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls.	lb.	.12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, ground, classified, grade, kgs., works	lb.	.35 - .67
top grade, ground, kgs., works	lb.	.60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works	lb.	.10½- .46
Acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.10½- .11
solut., 20%, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.09½- .10
Alumina chloride, anhyd.,[6] com'l, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.08 - .11
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.02¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¼- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls.	lb.	.25 - —
Formate, solut., 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10 - —
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.024 - .031
bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.027 - .034
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04 - —
light, bgs., dlvd.	lb.	.14½- —
bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - —
Hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 15% $Al(OH)_3$, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point.	lb.	.03 -- .03¼
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.03¼- .03½
smaller lots, same basis,	lb.	.03¾- .04
USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works,	lb.	.17¾- —
contract, works	lb.	.16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works	lb.	.20¾- —
contract, works	lb.	.19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works	lb.	.76 - —
contract, works	lb.	.75 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).		
USP IX, bbls., dms.	lb.	.15 - .17
Laurate, prec. bbls.	lb.	.25 - .26
Naphthenate, 1.7%, Al, 50-gal dms., works	lb.	18¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract	lb.	.24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.	lb.	.15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.23 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.24 - —
Alumina sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald.	100 lbs.	1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.,	100 lbs.	1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.85 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.10 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).		
Aluminum, 98-99%,[2,3,4] c.l.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15 - .16
Paste, lining, extra fine, 200-dms.	lb.	.56 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dms.	lb.	.71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms.	lb.	.38 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, 150-dms.	lb.	.93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dms.	lb.	.57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms.	lb.	.59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms.	lb.	.40 - —
unpolished, stand., dms.	lb.	.36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dms.,	lb.	.40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. drm., 1½c. for 50-lb. drm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.	oz.	13.50 -14.00
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works.	lb.	.50 - .60
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.	lb.	4.00 - 4.40
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald.	ton.	59.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, wks.	ton.	69.00 - —
pure, cyls.	lb.	.14¼- —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.	lb.	.05¼- —
dms., c.l.	lb.	.02¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content).	ton.	65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. up, frt. alld.	lb.	.43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.44 - .47
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.0564- —
Bichromate, bbls.	lb.	.23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 - .15½
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.1130- —
Bromide, NF, bbls.	lb.	.28 - —
dms.	lb.	.29 - —
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms.	lb.	.08¼- .09¼
cns.	lb.	.14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.		
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).		
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	.13 - .18
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.	lb.	.75 - —
dms.	lb.	.80 - .85
Fluoride,[6] bbls.	lb.	.18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).		
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.	lb.	1.25 - 1.27
jars	lb.	1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	3.71 - —
jars	lb.	3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., cryst., kgs.	lb.	1.23 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.84 - .87
purified, dms.	lb.	1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[2,6] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate.		
domestic, bgs., c.l., shipping points.	ton.	50.00 - —
bulk, same basis	ton.	46.00 - —
tech, bgs., works	100 lbs.	4.35 - 4.50
bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.55 - —
Nitrate-Limestone, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va.	ton.	32.50 - —
Oleate, dms.	lb.	.14 - —
Oxalate, purif., gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.27 - .33
Perchlorate,[6] kgs.	lb.	No stocks
Persulphate, kgs.	lb.	.25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.37 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08 - .08½
monobasic, pure, bbls.	lb.	.40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08 - .08½
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs.	lb.	1.15 - 1.18
Silicofluoride,[6] bbls.	lb.	.15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms.	lb.	.34 - —
paste, dms.	lb.	.08½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., works	lb.	.18 - .24
Sulphate,[1,6] dms., bulk, inland producing ovens.	ton.	28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports	ton.	29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.	lb.	.08 - —
dms., works	lb.	.06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works.	lb.	.08 - —
dms., works	lb.	.06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.	lb.	.55 - —
jars	lb.	.97 - —
tech., bbls.	lb.	.17 - .19
Thioglycollate, basis 100%, highly purified, bbls.	lb.	7.10 - 8.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).		
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12½- .16¾
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13 - .19
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11½- .17½
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.15½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).		
Butyrate, dms.	lb.	.90 - 1.00
Caproate, dms.	lb.	2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.102 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.08½- —
Nitrite, USP, bots.	lb.	1.72 - 1.80
Mercaptan, dms., works.	lb.	1.10 - —
Salicylate, bots.	lb.	.75 - 1.00
Stearate, dms., works.	lb.	.42 - —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.09 - —
Amylnaphthalene, mixed, crude, dms., works.	lb.	.14 - —
refd., dms., works	lb.	.16 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works.	lb.	.657 - .662
NF, dms.	lb.	2.60 - 3.00
Angelica atropurpurea root, dms.,	lbs.	.80 - 1.85
Angostura bark, bls.	lb.	.21 - .22
Anilin[6] oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.10½- —
Salt, dms., works.	lb.	.22 - .24

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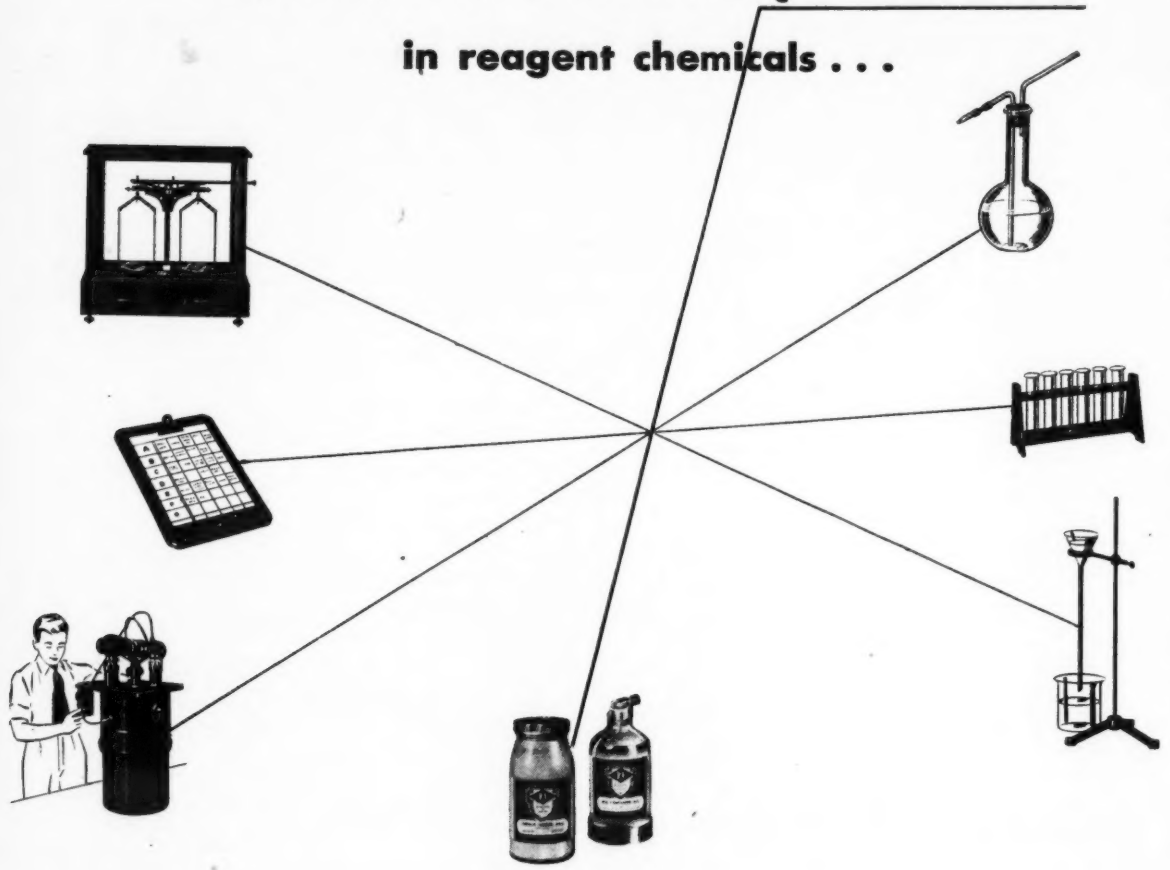

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From the Emerald Isle

She was a Cavanaugh

As we celebrate St. Patrick's Day, we'll be thinking of the boys and girls, the men and women in our armed forces who may at one time or another have thought that the grass looks greener over there.

They'll be coming back with the knowledge that there's no place under the sun like the good old U. S. A. Let us, who have stayed here, make their return all that they are looking for—*God's Country!*

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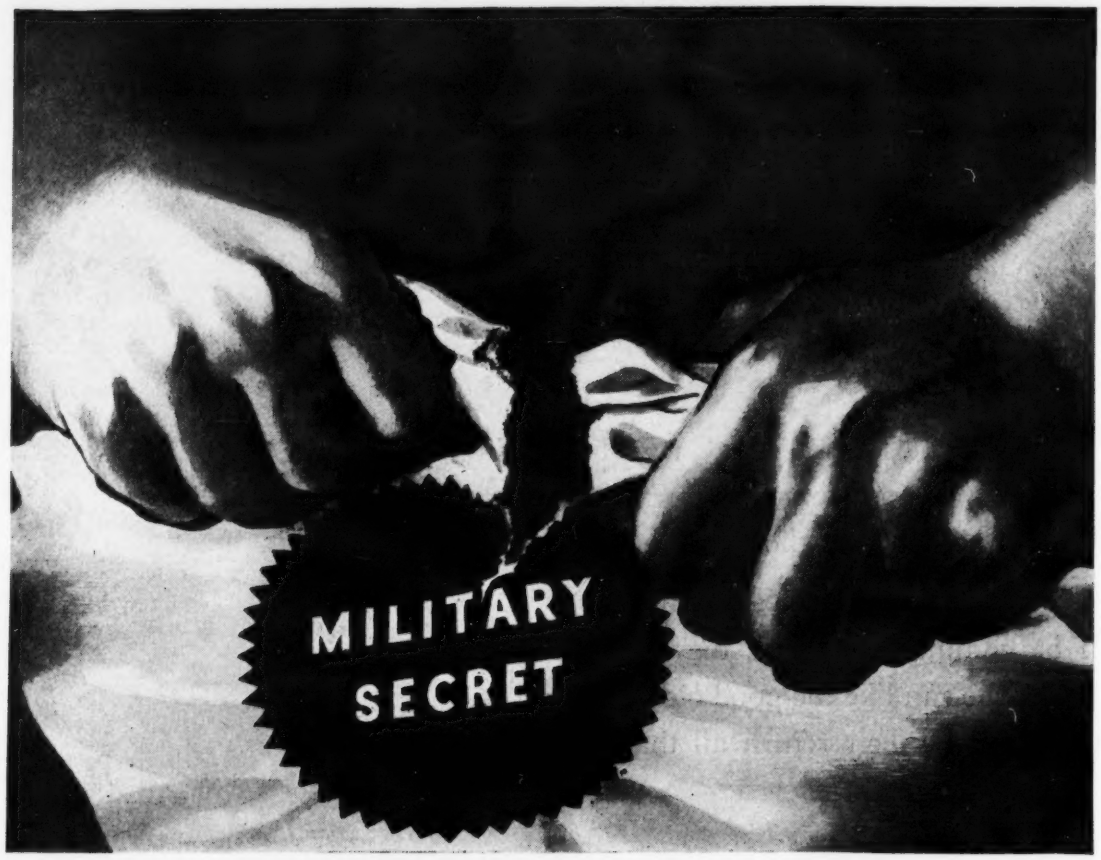
Anise,[1] Bulgarian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks
Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	.28½ Nom.
Mexican, recleaned, bgs.	lb.	.16½- .17
Syrian, bgs.	lb.	.19 - .20
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.
Anisic aldehyde, bots.	lb.	3.25 - 3.35
Annatto,[5] paste, bxs.	lb.	.34 - .39
Seed, bgs.	lb.	.08½- —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works,	lb.	.55 - —
90%, bbls., works.	lb.	.65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).		
Chloride, solut., cbys.	lb.	.17 - —
Metal,[1,6] bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.14½- .17½
needle,[1,6] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs.	lb.	.18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%, cs.	lb.	.20 - .22
Oxide,[1] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½- —
paint grade, c.l.	lb.	.16½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16¾- —
Salt,[1,6] 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River	lb.	.40 - —
Sulphide,[1,6] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.17 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton	lb.	2.00 - —
smaller lots	lb.	2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.	oz.	23.20 -23.70
Apple Syrup,[2] bbls.	lb.	.14 - .16
Archil extract, bbls.	lb.	No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.	lb.	.23 - .24
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	6.10 - 7.10
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity.		70.00 -72.00
Arnica flowers, bls.	lb.	2.35 - 2.45
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls.	lb.	.10 - .10¾
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l.	lb.	No prices.
Chloride (arsenous), bots.	lb.	1.55 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.	lb.	5.58 - —
jars	lb.	5.43 - —
Arsenic, sulphide, yellow, bbls.	lb.	No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).		
White, powd., kgs., c.l.	lb.	.04 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.	lb.	.45 - .68
powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	.55 - .82
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).		
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana. mines.	ton.	49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis.	ton.	44.60 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.	ton.	33.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.	ton.	28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.	ton.	26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.	ton.	22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.	ton.	19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.	ton.	16.50 - —
7R, bgs., same basis.	ton.	15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J.	lb.	.10½ —
California, dms., c.l.	ton.	36.40 - —
l.c.l.	ton.	41.40 - —
Cuba A, bulk, c.l., N.Y.	ton.	60.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l., N. Y.	ton.	38.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	55.00 - —
Egyptian, substitutes, bgs., l.c.l., refinery N. J. or Ill.	lb.	08 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 340°F, fusing point, bgs., mines.	ton.	32.20 - —
290-295°F, fusing point, bgs., mines.	ton.	30.50 - —
270°F. fusing point, bgs., mines.	ton.	30.50 - —
seconds, 370-390°F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines.	ton.	25.50 - —
300-330°F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines.	ton.	25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines.	ton.	30.50 - —
Manjak No. 10, crude, dms., works.	lb.	.05½- .12
Asphalt, Manjak, No. 10, process form, bgs., wks.	lb.	.05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight Colo. mines.	ton.	30.50 - —
Mexican, ref'd, dms., c.l., Texas ref'y.	ton.	21.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	21.00 -23.00
tanks, same basis.	ton.	16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.	oz.	7.35 - —
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	5.90 - 6.00

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.	lb.	1.05 - 1.15
Barbasco root,[3,6] (see Cube root).		
Barberry, root bark, bgs.	lb.	.90 - .95
Barbital, dms.	lb.	3.50 - 3.60
sodium, dms.	lb.	3.75 - —
Barium[6] carbonate, natural, 90% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	60.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works.	ton.	65.00 -75.00
bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	65.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works.	ton.	70.00 -80.00
Chlorate,[6] kgs., works.	lb.	.27½- .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.10 - .12
tech., cryst.,[6] bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	73.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis.	ton.	75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.	lb	.18 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).		
Hydroxide, bbls., works.	lb.	.06 - .07
Iodide, bots.	lb.	4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).		
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.09½- .11½
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.10 - .11½
Barium oxide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.11 - .16
Peroxide (see Dioxide).		
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up	lb.	.31 - —
smaller lots.	lb.	.32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).		
X-ray, bbls.	lb.	.09½- .10
kgs.	lb.	.12 - —
Barytes, floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis.	ton.	27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.	ton.	36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.	ton.	25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	ton.	26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.	ton.	34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines,	ton.	17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.	ton.	18.00 - —
Barytes ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines.	ton.	8.50 - —
Bauxite, blk, mines.	ton.	7.00 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).		
Barberry bark, bgs.	lb.	.12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.	lb.	.90 - .95
Root, bls.	lb.	1.50 - 1.55
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works.	ton.	11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works.	ton.	16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde,[6] NF, dms.	lb.	.85 - 1.25
tech., cbys., dms.	lb.	.45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).		
Benzidin base, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.	lb.	3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[6] (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works,	gal.	.20 - —
tankcars, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal.	gal.	.15 - —
W. Coast f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.	lb.	1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.	lb.	.26 - .28
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works.	lb.	1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.	lb.	.59 - .60
dms.	lb.	.55 - .56
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).		
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.	lb.	1.00 - 1.10
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald.	lb.	.22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	6.15 - 6.50
Formate, cns.	lb.	3.00 - 3.50
Isoeugenol, bots.	lb.	9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.	lb.	1.85 - 2.50
Salicylate, bots.	lb.	1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidinacetone, bots.	lb.	2.00 - 2.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	No stocks
Sulphate, cns.	lb.	No stocks
Berberis root, bls.	lb.	.28 - .30
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works.	lb.	.55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.23 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works.	lb.	1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works.	lb.	.51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	1.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	1.85 - —
95%, same basis.	lb.	2.05 - —
98-99%, same basis.	lb.	2.20 - —
Beth root, bls.	lb.	.43 - .44
Bismuth[6] chloride, bots.	lb.	3.00 - —
jars	lb.	2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.	lb.	2.81 - 2.86
jars	lb.	2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots.	lb.	3.41 - 3.46
cns.	lb.	3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.	lb.	1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.	lb.	1.41 - 1.46
cns.	lb.	1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots.	lb.	3.14 - 3.19
cns., dms., kgs.	lb.	3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots.	lb.	3.51 - —
fib. dms.	lb.	3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms.	lb.	1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.	lb.	1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	2.79 - —
fib. dms.	lb.	2.73 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots., cns.	lb.	1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.	lb.	1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.	lb.	4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms.	lb.	4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms.	lb.	1.20 - 1.23
bots.	lb.	1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, 62-66%, bbls., fib. dms.	lb.	2.50 - —
5-lb. cns.	lb.	2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots.	lb.	3.71 - 3.74
fib. dms.	lb.	3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms.	lb.	3.40 - —
cns.	lb.	3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene,[3] bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.14 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.11 - —
4 bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis,	lb.	.08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.11½- —
Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.		
Carbon,[3] beads, compressed, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03550- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.	lb.	.07½- —
regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse.	lb.	.06 - —
Charcoal (see C).		
Graphite (see G).		
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., works.	lb.	.08½- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.10 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.12 - —
l.c.l. works.	lb.	.13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.14¼- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.15¼- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.16¼- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.17¼- —
6, ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.20 - —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.26½- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.37½- —
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.	lb.	.04½- .05
B, bbls.	lb.	.05¾- —
kegs	lb.	.06 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes).		
Black haw root bark, bls.	lb.	.90 - .95
Tree bark, bls.	lb.	.40 - .50
Black Indian hemp root, bls.	lb.	.50 - .55



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Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bags, c.l., works...ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.46.50 - —

Bleaching powder,[2] dms., c.l. works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.60

Blood,[1] dried, 16-16½% ammon., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago.. unit-ton. 5.53 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, Chicago....lb. .15 - .20

Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .70 - .80

Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - —
toner, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis...lb. .36 - —
Cobalt,[6] genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
80%, bbls., same basis...lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Milori, bbls., same basis.....lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent, toner, green shade, molybdic..lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis. lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .23 - .27
job grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .12 - .18
reg. grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner,- molybdic, bbls., lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —
Violet, toner, molybdic, kgs., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph: 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.

Blueflag root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55

Blue mass, NF, cns., tubs....lb. 1.55 - 1.75
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.75

Bluestene (see Copper sulphate).

Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).

Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago....ton.57.00 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis...ton.35.00 - —
meal, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.48.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.50.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.36.00 - —
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, precip.).
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).

Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15

Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .55 - .60

Borax,[3] tech., 99⅛% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- —

Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).

Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).

Brimstone (see Sulphur).

Bromine, purified, cs., c.l....lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .28 - —

Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —

Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 5.00

Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50

Broomtop, bls.....lb. .13 - .15

Brown,[5] iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
metallic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .03¾- .05
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .0235- —
Italian type, bbls., works.lb. .08¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., works..lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works..lb. .08 - .10
Umber, American, bbls., works. lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, bbls., works..lb. .04¾- —
Turkey-type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y....lb. .04¾- —

Brown, umber, Turkey type, l.c.l., f.o.b. St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05½- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles..lb. .05⅝- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½- —
ex whse., Los Angeles..lb. .05⅞- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —

Vandyke, reg., bbls., works...lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., same basis..lb. 12 - —

Brucine, 100-oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, 100-oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —

Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .60 - .65

Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .85

Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .70 - .72

Berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .70

Burdock root, bls.....lb. .30 - .32

Burgundy pitch, dms.....lb. .06 - —

Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3. gal. .03½- —

Butyl acetate, normal,[1,6] ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .1790- —
l.c.l., frt. same basis. lb. .1840- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1690- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1800- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
secondary,[1,6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.

Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .26½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½- .25½
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl Phthalate).
Proprionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - .31½
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[6] bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
jars .....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Iodide,[6] bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cns. .....lb. 4.00 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,6] pat. shapes, cs., dlvd., lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide(see Yellow).

Caffeine,[1,6] dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.85
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.06
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45

Cirated, dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30

Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37

Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35

Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 - .45

Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00

Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08½

Bromide, jars.....lb. .65 - .70

Carbide,[1,6,6] dms., c.l., works, ton.50.00 - —
dlvd. .....ton.67.00 -90.00

Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).

Chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd.ton.18.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd..ton.21.50 -25.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks., ton. 7.50 - —
purified, cryst., bbls., jars.lb. .28 - .39
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd., ton.18.00 -31.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd..ton.21.45 -25.45
5-ton lots.....ton.24.85 -40.95

Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone min. prices, spot. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums, $3.50 per ton over paper bags.

Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .59
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.

Glutamate, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - —

Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.75 - —

Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19

Lactate, edible, 100 lbs., dms., lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37

Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29

Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, dm..lb. 2.05 - 2.34

Naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms..lb. .22½- —

Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —

Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., works.....lb. .10 - —
medicinal, dibasic, bgs..... 100 lbs.11.40 -15.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —

Resinate, precip., 5.3% Ca, 100-lb. dms..lb. .15½- —

Silicate, hydrated, 50-lb. paper bgs., c.l., work...lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —

Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .30

Sulphate (see Gypsum).

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Calcium sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	45.00	- —
80%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	50.00	- —
luminous, tins, works	lb.	1.00	- —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls	lb.	.49	- .50
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.13¼	- .19½
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works	lb.	1.00	- 1.50
fine particle size, works.	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls	lb.	3.20	- 3.25
Calomel,[6] bbls., dms	lb.	2.56	- 2.57
Camphor,[6] natural	lb.	No stocks	
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.42	- —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.)	lb.	.44½	- —
5 to 9 bbls	lb.	.45	- —
1 to 4 bbls	lb.	.46	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.48	- .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls.,			
2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.69	- —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.70	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.71	- —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.82	- —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.83	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.84	- —
Monobromate, 25-lb. dm	lb.	3.20	- —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Cantharides	lb.	No stocks	
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).			
Caramel coloring, bbls	gal.	.70	- 1.10
Caraway seed,[1] California, Dutch type, bgs	lb.	.85	- .86
Canadian, bgs	lb.	.83	- .84
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.83	- .84
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.83	- .84
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.70	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.80	- —
98%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.75	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.85	- —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).			
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.60	- —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works	lb.	.60	- —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.21½	- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R.	lb.	.05	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾	- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.07	- .07½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08	- .08½
Dioxide, cyls	lb.	.06	- .08
Tetrachloride,[1,6] c.p., dms., c.l.	lb.	.07½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08	- —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.73	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.80	- —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.97	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.07	- —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.80	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.87	- —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.04	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.14	- —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.94	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.00	- —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.17	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	1.27	- —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l.,	gal.	.83	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.90	- —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l.	gal.	1.07	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	1.17	- —
USP, cbys	lb.	.17	- .19

Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, bold, cs.	lb.	1.45	- 1.50
medium, cs	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
decorticated, cs	lb.	.71	- .72
green, bgs	lb.	.65	- .66
Carotene, crystalline (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), amps, 100 grams, dlvd.	gram.	2.85	- —
50 grams, dlvd	gram.	2.90	- —
Carvol bots	lb.	22.50	-23.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk.	lb.	.32	- .35
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.09¾	- —
slabs, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾	- —
Casein,[1,6] dom., acid-precip., bgs., 100 or more, ship't point	lb.	.22	- —
20 to 99, same basis	lb.	.22¼	- —
less than 20, same basis.	lb.	.22¾	- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 or more, same basis	lb.	.23½	- —
20 to 99, same basis	lb.	.23¾	- —
less than 20 bgs	lb.	.24¼	- —
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more	lb.	.17½	- .18½
rennet-precip., unground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more	lb.	.19	- .20
Cassia[1]	lb.	No stocks	
Cassia fistula, bakts	lb.	.26	- .28
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports	long ton.	75.00	- —
Oil (see Oil, castor).			
Pomace,[1] bgs., c.l., works	unit-ton.	2.90	- —
Castoreum, nat., cns	lb.	12.00	-13.00
synth, bots	lb.	19.00	- —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tin.	lb.	2.15	- 2.30
resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., dms.	lb.	3.50	- —
Catnep, bls	lb.	.65	- .66
Celery seed,[1] Indian, bgs	lb.	.21½	- .22
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cellulose acetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.30	- .35
granules, ctns., same basis.	lb.	.35	- —
Triacetate,[4,6] flake, ctns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.30	- —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works.	lb.	.60	- —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works.	lb.	.35	- —
kgs., works	lb.	.37	- —
Oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.50	- —
smaller lots, bgs., same basis.	lb.	2.00	- —
Chalk, precipitated, cosmetics, dentifrices, and drugs, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.02¾	- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	40.00	- —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	32.50	- —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	30.00	- —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs.	lb.	.45	- .50
Roman, bls	lb.	No stocks	

Charcoal, pinewood,[1,6] gran., pulv., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. producers' plants in South.	ton.	30.20	- —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	41.00	- —
Willow, powd., bbls	lb.	.06	- .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.85	- 2.85
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.10	- 4.10
tank, works	100 lbs.	2.25	- 3.25
powdered, 65% tannin, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	6.50	- 9.10
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.25	- 9.85
Chillies (see Pepper, red).			
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	9.50	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	16.00	- —
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	7.60	- —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	8.50	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	9.50	-15.50
wet-grd., silkbolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	9.50	- —
paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	12.50	- —
import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila.	ton.	19.00	-24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	41.00	- —
Chloral hydrate, jars	lb.	.93	- .98
dms.	lb.	.90	- .95
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works.	lb.	.32	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.35	- —
Chlorine,[3,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l.	lb.	.05½	- —
contracts	lb.	.05½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼	- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	1.75	- —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
2, wks., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.50	- —
1, wks., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	3.00	- —
Chloroform, tech., dms	lb.	.20	- .28
USP, dms	lb.	.30	- .38
Chloropicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.80	- —
100-lb. cyls., same basis	lb.	.82	- —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse	lb.	1.00	- —
1-lb. bots., ex whse	lb.	1.25	- —
Choline chloride, fib. dms	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms.	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls.	lb.	.22	- —
solut., 8%, bbls., cs	lb.	.07½	- —
7½%, bbls., cs	lb.	.06½	- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	16.00	- —
Ore,[1] residue, paper bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	15.00	- —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).			
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, bots	lb.	6.02	- 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., cs.	lb.	1.20	Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns.	100 ozs.	.80 + .13½*	
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.89 + .13½*	

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[6] small, cryst., cns.,	100 ozs.	.62 + .13½*	
large cryst., cns.,	100 ozs.	.66 + .13½*	
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.42 + .13½*	

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. (Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, NF, heavy dms.	lb.	3.70	- 3.80
standard, dms	lb.	3.50	- 3.60
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, cns., dms	lb.	2.50	- 3.90
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls	lb.	.53	- .53½
No. 2, bls	lb.	.52	- .53
chips, bgs	lb.	.56	Nom.
Citral, bots., cns	lb.	4.50	- 5.00
Citrine ointment, jars	lb.	.95	- 1.15
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb.	2.75	- 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms	lb.	6.00	- 7.00
Clove,[1] Madagascar, futures, bls.,	lb.	.15¾	- .16¼
Zanzibar, bls	lb.	.18	- .18½
futures, bls	lb.	.17¼	- .17¾
Clover tops, red, bgs	lb.	.55	- .60
Coaltar,[6] coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works.	bbl.	8.25	- —
l.c.l., works	bbl.	8.75	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.07½	- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works.	bbl.	8.75	- —
l.c.l., works	bbl.	9.25	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.08½	- —
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l. works.	bbl.	8.25	- —
l.c.l., works	dm.	8.75	- —
refd., dms., c.l., works.	dm.	9.25	- —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd.	lb.	.33¾	- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.25	- —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works.	lb.	1.58	- —
feed grade, 26% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.85	- —
Chloride, kgs., works	lb.	.87½	- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs.	lb.	1.25	- —
Hydrate,[6] bbls	lb.	2.04	- —
feed grade, 62% Co., kgs.	lb.	2.25	- —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms.	lb.	.32	- .35
solid, 8½%, dms	lb.	.44	- —
Naphthenate, 6% Co., 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.31	- —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.25	- —
Oleate, bbls	lb.	.44	Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs	lb.	1.84	- —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.75	- —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co., 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.38½	- —
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co., 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.42	- .44
Sulphate,[6] dms	lb.	.65	- —
feed grade, 21% Co., kgs.	lb.	1.00	- —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.			
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., kgs.	lb.	.75	- —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, cns.	oz.	9.75	- —
Cochineal, gray, bgs	lb.	.37	- .38
silver, Teneriffe, bgs	lb.	.38	- .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, ship't pt.	lb.	.25	- —
Cocillana bark, bgs	lb.	.41	- .42
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	11.70	- —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	10.50	- —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.00	- —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	9.50	- —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh root, black, bls	lb.	.18	- .20
blue, bls	lb.	.21	- .22
Colchicine, bots., cns	oz.	No stocks	
Colchicum seed	lb.	No stocks	
Collodion, USP, dms	lb.	.19½	- .20½
cns.	lb.	.23	- .23½
flexible, USP, dms	lb.	.21	- .22
cns.	lb.	.25	- .31
Colocynth pulp, bls	lb.	.55	- .60
Colombo root, bls	lb.	.19	- .20
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs	lb.	.95	- 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs	lb.	.12	- .15
Copaiba balsam, Para, cns.	lb.	.47	- .49
S. A., USP, cns	lb.	.50	- .53

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Specifications:	Conforms to requirements of U. S. P. tests.	**Available Forms:**	Crystals: 20-mesh and 40-mesh. Powder: 80-mesh. Starch Granulations: 10%; 16%; and 20% starch.
ACETOPHENETIDIN, U. S. P.			
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Acetyl Salicylic Acid (Aspirin)	Chloramine-T U.S.P.	Phenol U.S.P.	Salol (phenyl salicylate)
Benzoic Acid U.S.P.	Ferric Phosphates	Phenolphthalein U.S.P.	Sodium Benzoate U.S.P.
Caffeine U.S.P.	Glycerophosphates	Phosphoric Acid	Sodium Phosphate, Di
Calcium Phosphate, Di	Magnesium Phosphates	Potassium Ammonium Phosphate	Sulfanilamide U.S.P.

Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works	lb.	.25¼	—
smaller containers, wks.	lb.	.27	—
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls.	lb.	.19½	.20¼
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.22½	.23
crystals, bbls.	lb.	.14¾	.17
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.	lb.	.34	.38
Iodide, bots.	lb.	5.15	5.19
Metal,[1,6] electrolytic	lb.	.12	.12¼
Naphthenate, 6%-8% Cu., 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.15	.17
Nitrate,[1] tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	.19¼	.20¼
Oleate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.22½	.28½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works.	lb.	.19	.20
red, com'l, bbls.	lb.	.21	.24½
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs.	lb.	.17	.20
Resinate,[6] precip., 8.5% Cu., 125-lb. dms.	lb.	.15½	.16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00	—
7,200 to 36,000 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.15	—
2,700 to 7,200 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.25	—
700 to 2,700 lbs.	100 lbs.	5.50	—
monohydrated, bgs., in dms., 36,000-lb. lots, dlvd.	100 lbs.	10.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.95	—
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	—
l.c.l., 25 bgs.	100 lbs.	1.55	—
1-4, works.	100 lbs.	2.00	—
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00	—
Copra, Coast, shipt.	lb.	No prices	
Coriander[1] seed, Argentine, futures, bgs.	lb.	.11¾	.12¼
Indian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cornsilk, bls.	lb.	.24	.25
Corn sugar, tanners,[6] chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.905	—
slabs, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.825	—
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.221	—
43°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.271	—
Corrosive sublimate,[2] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.16	—
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.01	—
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.17	.18
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd.	unit-ton.	1.00	—
Meal,[1] 41% protein, Memphis, c.l.	ton.	45.00	-49.75
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more	lb.	2.75	—
smaller lots.	lb.	2.90	- 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.74	- .75
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't.	lb.	.57½	—
smaller lots, bbls.	lb.	.58	—
kgs.	lb.	.58½	—
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys.	lb.	2.10	- 2.39
Oil,[2] coaltar, crude, tanks, works.	gal.	.15½	—
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.	gal.	.26	—
tanks, works.	gal.	.18	- .18½
solution, tanks, works.	gal.	.141	—
Wood, beech, bots., cbys.	lb.	.85	- 1.04
Hardwood, USP, bots.	lb.	.60	- .77
Pine, dms.	gal.	.28	—
Cresol,[2,6] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.,	lb.	.09½	.10½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10	.11
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¾	.09¾
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald.	lb.	.10¾	.11¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¾	.11¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	.10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.15	—
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.18	—
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., 100 lbs.	100 lbs.	9.50	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	10.00	—
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.08½	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.09¼	—
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works.	lb.	.40	—
4% rotenone, bbls., works.	lb.	.32	—
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
powd., cs.	lb.	No stocks	
Culver's root, bls.	lb.	.23	- .26
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Indian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Morocco, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Persian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cutch, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cyanamide,[6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N., pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts.	unit-ton.	1.52½	—
20.6% N., gran., bulk, same basis	unit-ton.	1.62½	—
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, works.	lb.	.14	- .16
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.10¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.11	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.09½	—

Cyclohexane prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.

Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, works.	lb.	.21	- .23
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, wks., tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.,	lb.	.30	- .32
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.30	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.30½	—
	lb.	.29	—

Cyclohexanone prices are 1c. per lb. higher, frt. alld., in Cal., Ore., Tex., and Wash.; 2c. higher in Ariz., Col., Ida., Kans., Mont., Neb., Nev., N. D., N. M., Okla., S. D., Utah, and Wyo.

Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd., gal.	gal.	.27	—

D

Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.37	- .40
Decanol,[6] normal, tech., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35	—
Deertongue, bls.	lb.	.42	- .48
Defluorinated phosphate,[1] bgs., works.	ton.	34.25	—
Degras,[1] common, bbls.	lb.	.10	- .12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls.	lb.	.28	- .30
over 2% ffa, bbls.	lb.	.26½	- .28½
Damiana leaves, bls.	lb.	.14	- .15
Derris root (same as Cube root).			
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	5.20	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.93	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.39	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	5.03	—
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.04	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.68	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.14	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.78	—
white, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.97	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.61	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.07	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.71	—
Potato, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¼	- .11¼
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).			
Diacetyl, bots.	lb.	5.75	- 6.50
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).			
Diamyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2170	- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2220	- .2250
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.2070	- .2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.25	—
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.61	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.64	—
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.21	—
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast.	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., ex whse.	lb.	.10	- .16
nat., bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast,	ton.	22.00	-23.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	45.00	—
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast.	ton.	55.00	-59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	85.00	-90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast.	ton.	No prices	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast.	lb.	.02	- .03
l.c.l.	lb.	.04	- .06
Dibutyl phthalate,[6] 5-gal. cns., works.	lb.	.2630	- .2900
7-gal. cns., same basis.	lb.	.2830	- .3109
dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.2060	- .2359
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.2130	- .2409
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.1980	- .2259
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.50¼	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.50¾	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.49¼	—
Tartrate, dms.	lb.	.92	- 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.61	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.64	—
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equaled with So. Charleston.	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.15	—
Diethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.23½	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.22½	—
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.	lb.	.25	—
refd., 99%, dms.	lb.	.30	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31	—
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2025	- .2120
l.c.l.	lb.	.2075	- .2170
tanks	lb.	.1925	- .2050
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.14	—
tanks	lb.	.12	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.76	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.81	—
Diethylaminoethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.75	—
Diethylanilin, dms.	lb.	.40	—
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.13½	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks.,	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.23	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.21	—
Monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.14½	—
Digitalis leaves, dms.	lb.	.60	- .65
Diglycol laurate, dms.	lb.	.31	- .32
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17	—
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.22	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works,	lb.	.19	—
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.13	- .13½
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1875	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1925	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.1775	—
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l.	lb.	.85	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.90	—
Dimethylanilin, dms, c.l.	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.24	—
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see carbinol).			
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.	lb.	.18	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.14	—
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.	lb.	.35	- .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.22	—
Dinitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.18	—
oily, dms.	lb.	.05	—
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	.44	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.46	- .47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.19	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentene,[1,6] dest. dist., dms., dlvd. E.	gal.	.55	- .56
tanks, dlvd. E.	gal.	.45	—
single dist., dms., dlvd. E.	gal.	.56	- .60
tanks, dlvd. E.	gal.	.52	—
Diphenyl,[6] bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.16	- .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.48	- .50
dms.	lb.	.43	- .45
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.	lb.	.25	—
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., tons.	lb.	.35	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.36	- .37
Divi-divi,[6] according to tanning content, bgs.	ton.	67.00	-68.00
Doggrass root, dom., cut, NF, bls.	lb.	.30	- .35
imp., bls.	lb.	.52	- .55
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, ois.	lb.	.08	- .10
Dover's powder, USP, cns.	lb.	2.75	Nom.
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.	lb.	.85	- .90
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics)—			
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
Green, FD&C green, No. 1, cns,	lb.	13.50	—
FD&C green, No. 2, cns.	lb.	17.50	—
FD&C green, No. 3, cns.	lb.	27.50	—
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns.	lb.	2.90	—
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.65	—
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns.	lb.	6.00	—
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.15	—
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.	lb.	17.50	—
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.	lb.	5.75	—
FD&C red, No. 32, cns.	lb.	4.15	—
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns.	lb.	3.50	—
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns.	lb.	2.65	—
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns.	lb.	2.65	—
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns.	lb.	3.15	—
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns.	lb.	3.15	—

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Prepared Monthly by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

March ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1945

Alcohol-Water Injection Proves Key to Huge Power Increase in Gasoline Engines

Official U. S. Navy Photo

A Helldiver earns its name! On many combat planes, alcohol-water injection provides priceless minutes of super speed.

Present Large-Scale Use on War Planes Seen Extending to Cars, Buses and Trucks

During 1944, the curtain of censorship was lifted just far enough to give motor-minded America an enticing preview of a wartime development that will go far to step up the performance and operating economy of postwar passenger cars and commercial vehicles. The development was the injection of a mixture of alcohol and water into the gas air stream of the engine.

Extra Horsepower

The first story broke in May of last year. Dramatically it told how a famous Navy fighter pilot owed his life to the new development. A sudden burst of extra speed, released at the flick of a switch, had enabled him to streak out of range of three pursuing Zeros. Later stories revealed how alcohol-water injection was supplying extra power for take-offs and steep climbs.

The limiting factor, of course, is the amount of the alcohol-water mixture that is carried on a plane. At present, only enough is carried to give the plane a few minutes flying at the higher speed. But those are the critical minutes that can mean the difference between getting the jump on Jerry—and disaster.

The Theory

Every motorist has experienced the "lift" a gasoline engine gets on a damp day or after dark when humidity is high. The explanation, as automotive engineers know, is to be found mainly in the internal cooling action of the water. This cooling action tends to smooth out the progress of the flame front during combustion, applying more uniform pressure on the piston head throughout the stroke. Self-ignition of the compressed hot gas is prevented so that detonation does not occur.

(*Continued on next page*)

Non-Permit Alcohol Developed by U.S.I. for Aircraft Use

Vitol Special Widely Used for Test Purposes and Deliveries

One of the problems facing the aircraft industry right at the outset of the alcohol-water injection program was to find a suitable alcohol for test, experimental, and delivery purposes. The Armed Forces themselves, of course, could use any alcohol they chose without securing a permit. To private aircraft companies, however, any specially denatured alcohol would have entailed securing alcohol permits and the inescapable red tape and inconvenience associated with the use of specially denatured alcohol.

The aircraft industry needed a proprietary product that met Army and Navy specifications on the one hand, and was approved by the Treasury Department for use without permit on the other.

Vitol and Vitol Special

As a result of its early work on alcohol-water injection in conjunction with the Vita-Meter Corporation, U.S.I. had developed a proprietary formula which solved the immediate problem. The formula had been approved by the Alcohol Tax Unit of the Treasury for use without permit and the product was ideally suited for use in the operation of aircraft engines. Early last year, "Vitol" made its entry into the aviation field and was used extensively in testing combat aircraft.

The Army and Navy specifications, however, called for a different denatured alcohol

(*Continued on next page*)

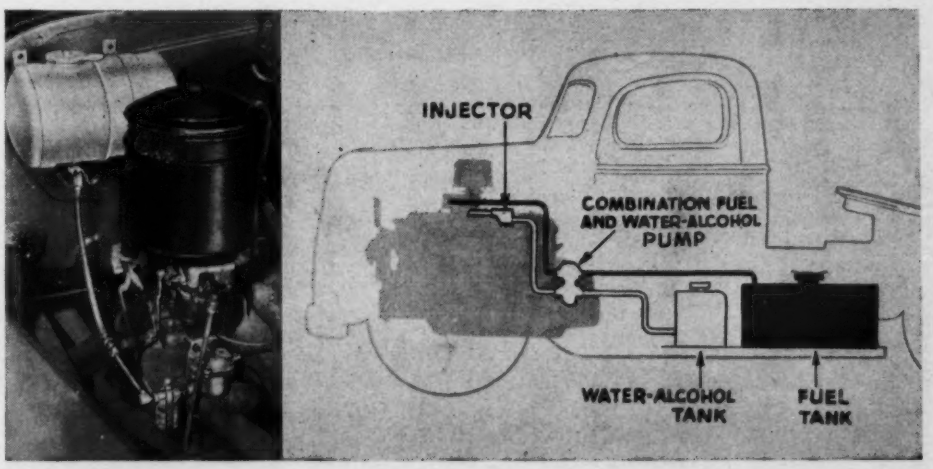
Lube Oil Additives Made by New Process

For years, high-pressure lubricants such as those used as cutting oils and for heavy-duty truck transmissions, have been prepared by adding small amounts of sulfurized oils to regular lubricants.

A recently granted patent covers an improved method of preparing such sulfurized mono-esters of fatty acids for use as lubricant improvers. A feature of the new process is that glycerine is reclaimed.

Fatty glycerides, prepared by mixing lard oil and cottonseed oil, were heated to approximatetly 330 deg. F., and a small amount of sulfur added. The sulfurized glycerides thus obtained were then reacted with a mixture of butanol and sulfuric acid. When the reaction was completed, the mixture stratified into an ester layer above and a glycerine-acid layer below. The ester layer was neutralized with lime. After further refining with activated clay, the treated oil was filter-pressed out.

The glycerine-acid layer was further refined to recover the glycerine.



(Below left) Typical passenger car installation. (Right) Schematic diagram of alcohol-water injector installation on truck. Although a small additional fuel tank is required, the increase in power and engine life far outweigh the disadvantage.

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March ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1945

Alcohol-Water Injection

(Continued from preceding page)

Water has a high latent heat of vaporization (970 Btu per lb) so that if internal cooling were the only factor, there would be no point in using alcohol (367 Btu per lb). However, extensive tests have shown that alcohol alone and alcohol-water mixtures give better results than water alone; and water will freeze at low temperatures. When alcohol is used, peak pressure is delayed until the piston is further down its stroke and a more efficient cycle is obtained. Important, too, less engine roughness is encountered at high-power output; life of bearings and other engine parts is prolonged.

Postwar Possibilities

A vast amount of research has been done on alcohol-water injection into the gas-air stream of aircraft engines which, while details cannot now be revealed, points to its increasing use in this field. Its wide use on supercharged aircraft engines already has given remarkable results.

In January of this year, three engineers of Thompson Products, Inc. delivered a paper before the S.A.E. describing their extensive tests on alcohol, alcohol-water and water injection in truck and passenger car engines. Their conclusions, while pointing out the need for greater research, are highly significant. They may be summarized as follows:—

1. The control of pressure rise and shock with alcohol-water injection may facilitate the design of higher-compression engines of minimum weight.

2. That it will be particularly effective if supercharging is used on ground vehicles. Here, it would enable the engine to consume more air at the same engine speed.

3. That it may have a great field of use in light aircraft, designed to operate on ground-vehicle fuels.

4. That it will tend to maintain cleaner engines with softer, more easily removed carbon deposits.

5. That best gains through its use are realized when fuel about 12 octane numbers below engine requirements is used.

6. That it will effect economics, by permitting the use of lower-grade fuel, which will extend its use to many operations.

Acetone Aids Recovery of Biotin from Waste

Biotin, an important part of the B-complex vitamin, can be recovered from waste fermentation liquors, according to claims made in a newly granted patent assigned to a leading laboratory.

Mother liquors from fumaric acid fermentation processes are treated with sufficient activated charcoal to absorb the biotin. Biotin is then extracted from the charcoal. Among the extracting agents suggested is an aqueous solution of 60 per cent acetone and 2½ per cent ammonia.

Non-Permit Alcohol

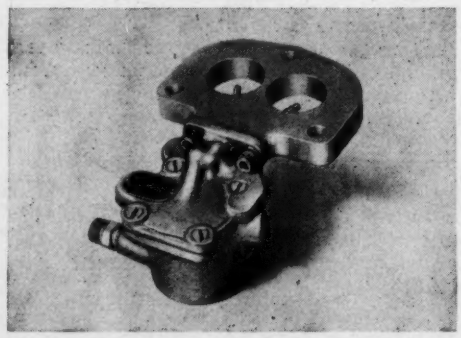
(Continued from preceding page)

—S.D. No. 3-A. To help aircraft builders avoid the necessity for securing a permit to use S.D. No. 3-A, U.S.I. altered its original formula and produced Vitol Special.

Vitol Special is essentially the same as the product called for by Army and Navy specifications and performs equally well. But it has a strong, non-alcoholic odor added which warns against its misuse. Being a proprietary product, it requires no permit and the markings on the drums show no reference to alcohol.

Penicillin vs. Heart Disease

Sub-acute bacterial endocarditis, a heart disease from which recovery was rare, is responding to penicillin, according to reports from two New York hospitals. The "cure" is effective only where the organism is a streptococcus sensitive to the drug.



Present type alcohol-water injector mounted on Flange, set between carburetor and manifold.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

Light-fast acetate dyes, including reds, greens, blues, oranges, browns, yellows and violets, are offered for use on both cellulose acetate rayon and nylon. Color fastness varies with the depth of the color. **(No. 911)**

USI

First-aid burn treatment is offered in a new ointment which is designed to stop pain, exclude oxygen, prevent infection and stimulate healing. **(No. 912)**

USI

A new anti-stick agent is claimed to facilitate removal of molded plastics from the mold. The liquid, packaged in pint bottles, is said to saturate the mold, making it free ejecting for a large number of parts before another application is needed. **(No. 913)**

USI

Freeze-and-thaw resistant concrete is claimed to result from the use of a new-type portland cement. An added air-entraining material is said to give this new quality, plus cohesion and uniformity. **(No. 914)**

USI

A substitute for camphor, in nitrocellulose, is one of the uses suggested for a new chemical described as having the properties of both a high boiling solvent and a volatile plasticizer. It remains fluid down to —70 deg. C. **(No. 915)**

USI

To overcome odors, no matter how noxious, a chlorophyll air freshener is offered for industrial and commercial application. Designed to be used in connection with air conditioning or ventilating systems, it may also be used in non-conditioned spaces. **(No. 916)**

USI

A stable organic peroxide is claimed by its manufacturer to be insensitive to shock, to form clear, bubble-free films, and to be useful as a catalyst in bulk polymerization. It is soluble in all common organic solvents. **(No. 917)**

USI

New flame-resistant gasketing is offered in 1/8 in. and 1/16 in. thicknesses, with the added claim that it is suited for joint seals in ventilating systems and water, fusel-oil and diesel-oil systems. Other suggested uses include gasketing for air-lock and refrigerator doors. Pressures up to 25 p.s.i. can be maintained. **(No. 918)**

USI

A fluorescent plastic dye, in solution form, is stated to impart fluorescence to any type of plastic. Suggested uses include decoration, dials, medical equipment, etc. **(No. 919)**

USI

Plywood panels 50 feet long, and up to 8 feet in width and 1¼ inches in thickness, are on the market. Laminations are bonded with phenolic-resin adhesives. **(No. 920)**

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Fusel Oil—Refined
Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96%, Absolute
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox Proprietary Solvent
***ANSOLS**
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Ansol PR
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ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate
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Diethyl Oxalate
PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate
OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
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INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloranilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate
ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.
FEED CONCENTRATES
*Curbay B-G
*Curbay Special Liquid
*Vacatone 40

ACETONE
Chemically Pure
RESINS
S&W Ester Gums—all types
S&W Congo Gums—raw, fused & esterified
S&W *Aroplaz—alkyds and allied materials
S&W *Arolene—pure phenolics
S&W *Arochem—modified types
S&W Natural Resins—all standard grades
OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions — *Ethylene
Ethylene Glycol — *Indalone
Nitrocellulose Solutions — Urethan

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics)—
Black, D&C black, No. 1, cns., lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 4, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns., lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns., lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 8, cns...lb. 2.85 - —
D&C red, No. 17, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11, cns...lb.10.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use, drugs and cosmetics)—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns., lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3, cns..lb.21.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 5, cns..lb. 7.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1 cns..lb. 8.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[3] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—
36 Chrome yellow, 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
53 Victoria violet.....lb. .80 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[3].....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste...lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
307 Fast cyanin black B.lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct fast scarlet...lb. 2.00 - 2.25
365 Chyrophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
401 Developed black BHN. lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .68
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct azcrin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO...lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 2.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble). lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .45 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses[3] (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—
Black—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44
Blue—
7075 Alizarin astral base..lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base..lb. 6.00 - —
Brown—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —
Green—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —
Orange—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —
Red—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .85 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone,[4] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
Yellow—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
246 Naphthol blue black S.. lb. .50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
961 Indulin .....lb. .37 - —
973 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
999 New blue P.....lb. 1.20 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B...lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .35 - —
Blue—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown—
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R, lb. .66 - —
332 Bismarck brown R...lb. .47 - .62
793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B, lb. .39 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Red—
79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[3].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crocein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
681 Crystal violet B.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —
Yellow—
10 Naphthol yellow S...lb. .36 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow.....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Black—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70
Brown—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).
Red—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine R.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —
Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Egg[1] albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. 1.12 - 1.15
imported .....lb. No stocks
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .58 - .59
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. No stocks
select, bndls.....lb. .55 - .60
Emetine[4] hydrochloride, bots..oz.21.00 -33.00
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .95 - 1.45
synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100 ozs..oz. .61 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots. oz. .58 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —

Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots.. gram .75 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .09
Epsom salt prices are freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans New York.
Ergot, USP, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Sulphate, 1-gram vials....vial 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl[5] (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs..lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric,[5] conc., dms.....lb. .11 - .16
USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synthetic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate,[3,6] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1275
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1325
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1175
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .1225- .1385
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1275- .1385
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1125- .1236
NF, dms.....lb. .14½- .15½

E-JECT-O, drain opener manufactured by the United Gilsonite Laboratories, Scranton, Pa., has a terrific attraction for moisture, yet economy demands it be packaged in unsoldered cans. So, it is packaged in Crown cans — because, after repeated tests, Crown lap-seamed cans outperformed the field . . . proved the perfect barrier against dampness. Thus, E-ject-o retains its potency, assures customer satisfaction. Making cans that mean satisfaction to you, to your customers and *their* customers is Crown's way of doing business.

★ ★ CROWN CAN ★ ★

INDEPENDENT AND HELPFUL

CROWN CAN COMPANY • NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • Division of Crown Cork and Seal Company, Baltimore, Maryland

Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Carbamate, dms.. dlvd. E....lb. .58 - —
Chloride, tech., dms.....lb. .18 - .20
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.85
Formate, dms., f.o.b. Agnue, Calif..lb. .26 - .32
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .33½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oenanthate, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .47 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Ethylcellulose,[6] standard, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works.lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride,[6] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0342-
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0801-
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0801-
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0941-
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0743-
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0792-
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethyleneglycol,[3,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Monobutylether,[6] d m s., c. l., works..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16½- —

Ethyleneglycol monoethylether,[6] dms., c.l., wks..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12½- —
Monomethylether,[6] d m s., c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Ethylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Ethylidinanillin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots..oz.10.50 -10.75
Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more, lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.50 - 5.40
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .18
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton.14.00 -17.50
bgs., min. 2 tons.....ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.75 -12.25
bgs., l.c.l., min. 2 tons..ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, c.l., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., bgs., min. 2 tons..ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs.....lb. .16½ Nom.
Fenugreek seed, domestic, bgs.lb. .20 - .20½
Indian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. No stocks

Ferric sulphate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .18½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb 15 - —
water white, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns....gal.17.50 -17.75
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 2.35 - 2.50
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Fishoils (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal,[1] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works..ton.72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis..ton.78.50 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast..ton.66.50 - —
Flake white, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs.....lb. .11 - —
Flaxseed, French type, black, bgs..lb. .62 - .64
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .11½- .14
Fluorspar, No. 1, ground, 95-99% CaF_2, bulk c.l., mines. net ton.37.00 - —
washed gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, mines..net ton.33.00 - —
65%, mines.. .....net ton.32.00 - —
60%, mines.....net ton.31.00 - —
less than 60%, mines..net-ton.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,3,6] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0520- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0570- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0460- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0510- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0320- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. N.Y.C.....lb. .0345- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne....ton. 3.00 - —
Chicago .....ton. 4.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00

Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
dms., cns., l.c.l., works..lb. .16 - .28½
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms., cns.....lb. .15½- .20¼
tanks, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
ref'd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .18½- .19½
Fustic cryst., No. 1, bbls....lb. .32 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs.. lb. No stocks
extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gasoline[1] at refinery, ex tax:—
Arkansas, US motor, 70-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05¾- —
Bayonne, 70-74 oct., tanks... gal. .06075- —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 70-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05¾- —
Group 3, 70-74 octane, tanks. gal. .05¾- —
natural, 26-70, tanks....gal. .04¾- .05
Oklahoma-Texas US motor, 70-74 octane, tanks..gal. .05¾- .06
Pennsylvania, western, US motor, 70-74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .07¾- .0805
Gelatin, silver, label, ctns., dlvd., lb. .90 - .97
export, cases.....lb. 1.00 - —
Silver gelatin prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.
Gelsemium, root, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Gentian, root, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .45 - .46
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .46 - .47
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. No prices
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. No stocks
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .27 - .27½
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .25 - .25½
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .23 - .24
Ginseng root, wild, South, cs..lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Glaubers salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
l.c.l., 5 tons up, works.... 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
Glue, bone,[6] producers', calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
30/58, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16½- —
58/82, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
82/108, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
Producers' bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c. over c.l.
Hide, producers,[1,6] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - .21¼
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - .22¾
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - .24¾
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - .25¾
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - .26¾
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - .27½
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - .28¾
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - .30¾
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - .32¾
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - .33¾
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - .34¾
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. over c.l.; bbls., ½c. over bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks..lb. .10½- .11
soaplye, 80%, tanks.....lb. .09½- .10
dynamite, dms., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - —
tanks .....lb. .14¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - —
tanks .....lb. .14¼- —
ref., USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15¾- —
tanks .....lb. .15 - —
B.P., 98%, dms., c.l.....lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¼- —
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l...lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¾- —
tanks .....lb. .14½- —
Glycine, USP, bbls., tins.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz.20.75 -21.00
acid-yellow, bots.....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots. oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal, root, bls.....lb. 7.70 - 8.00
powd., bxs.....lb. 7.95 - 8.25
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Graphite, conc., dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, carbon content, 65-70%, bgs., whse., basis lb. .04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis lb. .05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis lb. .05½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis..lb. .08 - —
Grease,[1,3] house, loose.....lb. .08¼- —
white, choice, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, tungstic, kgs., works..lb. 3.75 - —
molybdic, same basis.....lb. 3.25 - —
Chrome,[1,6] CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis..lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis...lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33 - —

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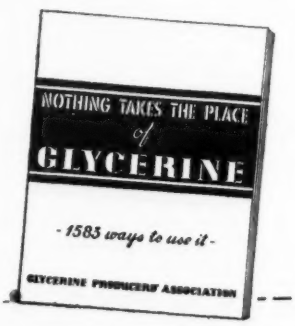

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Green, chrome, reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
70%, bbls., same basis....lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome oxide,[6] pure, dms., works..lb. .24 - —

Malachite[1] thiofiavin toner, tungstic, bbls., works..lb. 3.50 - —
molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —

Phthalocyanin,[1] green toner, bbls., works..lb. 4.00 - 5.00
tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .85 - —

Paris (see P).

Tungstated, brilliant, kgs...lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.60 - —

Verdigris (see V).

Green dyes (see Dyes, green).

Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .18 - .19

Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls.....lb. .05 - .06

Guaiacol, carbonate, fib. dms.lb. 2.40 - 2.74
liquid, dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01

Guanidin carbonate,[1] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .58 - .73½

Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10

Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs...lb. .12¾- .13
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).

Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .52 - 1.00
Camphor (see C).

Copal, Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .55¾- —
31, bgs., same basis....lb. .21½- —
32, bgs., same basis....lb. .15¾- —
33, bgs., same basis....lb. .14 - —
34, bgs., same basis....lb. .09¼- —
35, bgs., same basis....lb. .15¾- —
36, bgs., same basis....lb. .12⅝- —
37, bgs., same basis....lb. .18½- —
38, bgs., same basis....lb. .12¼- —
39, bgs., same basis....lb. .10⅝- —
40, bgs., same basis....lb. .08 - —
41, bgs., same basis....lb. .11⅝- —
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., same basis..lb. .14⅜- —
2, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .12⅝- —
3, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¼- —
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14⅜- —
Prices for l.c.l., ¼c. to ½c. higher than c.l.

East India,[1] batu, bold, scraped, c.l., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
unscraped, same basis.lb. .09 - —
chips, same basis....lb. .12 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05¾- —
black, bold, scraped, bgs., ex dock or port, whse..lb. .12 - —
unscraped .....lb. .07½- —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .07¼- —
pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17⅜- —
chips, same basis....lb. .11½- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .13⅜- —
Singapore, Rasak, bold, bgs., same basis..lb. .23⅜- —
chips, same basis....lb. .11¾- —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½- —
nubs, same basis....lb. .16¾- —
Macassar,[1] dust., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .07¾- —
MA, same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, bgs., same basis....lb. .11¾- —
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, amber, light, bskts, c.l., same basis..lb. .13½- —
dark, light, same basis.lb. .14½- —
white, same basis.....lb. .15½- —
loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
CBB, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
DBB, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
DK, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
DU, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
MB, same basis.....lb. .09¼- —
WS, same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .07¾- —
whse., entry point., c.l., lb. .08¾- —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale, scraped, bskts., same basis..lb. .15 - —
sorts, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
pale chips, bold, same basis, lb. .13 - —
nubs, WCB, same basis..lb. .13¾- —
seeds, dust, same basis...lb. .06¾- —
SG, same basis.....lb. .10½- —
small chips, same basis..lb. .11¾- —
Pontianak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23¾- —
mixed, same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
cuttings of split, same basis, lb. .19½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
Gum copal, l.c.l., prices ¼c. to ½c. higher.

Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35¾- —
A/C, same basis.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
A/E, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
B, same basis.....lb. .34¾- —
C, same basis.....lb. .28¾- —
D, same basis.....lb. .25¾- —
E, same basis.....lb. .18¾- —
F, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
dust, same basis.....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l. lb. .30½- —
2, bgs., same basis.....lb. .25 - —

Gum, dammar, Singapore, No. 1, 3 bgs., same basis..lb. .12¾- —
chips, cs., same basis....lb. .23½- —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17¾- —
Gum, dammar, l.c.l., prices, ¼c. to ½c. higher.

Elemi,[1] cns., c.l., ex dock or port whse. entry port..lb. .09½- .09¾

Ester, gum rosin type,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid.-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .11¼- —
other points, dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc., lb. .11¾- —
other points, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —

Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.

Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65

Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks

Ghatti, bgs.....lb. .25 - .40

Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).

Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .15 - .46

Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock, whse..lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis.....lb. .12½- —
nubs, same basis.....lb. .24 - —
No. 1, extra, same basis...lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 2, extra, same basis...lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
x, same basis.....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis.....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis.lb. .35 - —
bold, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
bright, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
chips, same basis.....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis.....lb. .18 - —

Gum, kauri, white, chips, pale, same basis..lb. .20¾- —
extra, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
dust, pale, same basis...lb. .20¾- —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis, lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis.....lb. .65¾- —
4x, same basis.....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis.....lb. 1.50 - —
Gum kauri, l.c.l., prices are ¼c. to ½c. higher.

Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. .60 - .65

Mastic, cs.....lb. 5.00 Nom.

Myrrh, cs.....lb. .60 - .65

Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .11½- .13
tears, cs.....lb. .18 - .30

Opium (see O).

Red (see Gum, Yacca).

Rosin (see R).

Sandarac,[1] cs.....lb. .99½- —

Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35

Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11

Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
No. 2, cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00

Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock, whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered .....lb. .07¼- —

Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —

Gypsum, plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kansas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —

Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Texas; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Piasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .57 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. No prices
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —

Reflecting the Integrity of the Maker:

Each time you see the Harshaw trademark, whether on tank car, package or small laboratory bottle, remember it identifies chemicals that will help to do a better job . . . truly reflecting the integrity of the maker. • Harshaw will always guard the quality of its chemicals . . . chemicals which you identify by the Harshaw trademark . . . and which you buy with confidence. For more than 50 years Harshaw has persevered in ceaseless research and field investigation. As a result, thousands of manufacturers have been supplied with hundreds of different chemicals which have helped them . . . and which in addition have proved a source of satisfaction to them and to us.

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THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.
1945 East 97th Street, Cleveland 6, Ohio
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Hematine paste, bbls., No. 1..lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 25% tan, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .90
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .23
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3. gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
Heptane, 77° - 115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....lb. .20 - —
10 gals., Group 3....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[3,6] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .36 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3. gal. .13½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .18 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, norm., dms., t.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots. oz.15.00 -25.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, Chicago..unit. 4.50 - 4.75
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .56 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10½- .12
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.29.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 10 grs., bots....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastics (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib., cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide,[6] USP, bbls. lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River, West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .16½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
dms., extra, ref'able, dlvd...lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..oz.50.00 -70.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.16.00 -20.00
Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .16 - —

I

Icthammol, N. F., bots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.23.00 -24.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., net.....lb. 1.28¼- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac[6] root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls..lb. .32 - .33
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
powd.....lb. .40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 300-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. lb. .03½- .04
kgs., works, frt. alld..lb. .04 - .04½
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls..lb. .07½- —
dms.....lb. .08½- —
solut., NF, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07½
djns.....lb. .10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms., lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - —
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms...lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.32
syrup, bots., cbys.....lb. .39 - .53
Naphthenate,[6] 6% fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .08½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 - .85
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Oxide, black (see Black, iron oxide).
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cns..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns...lb. .59 - .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Iron resinate,[2,5] 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms..lb. .17½- —
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas and Ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .05½- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .10¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.lb. .33 - .38
scales, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- .26½
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26½
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.lb. .85 - .90
Isobutyl acetate,[6] dms., works.lb. No prices
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. No prices
Isoeugenol, cns., works.....lb. 4.05 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate,[6] dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- —
tanks.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works..lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .37 - .38
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .44 - .45
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs.....lb. .73 - .75

K

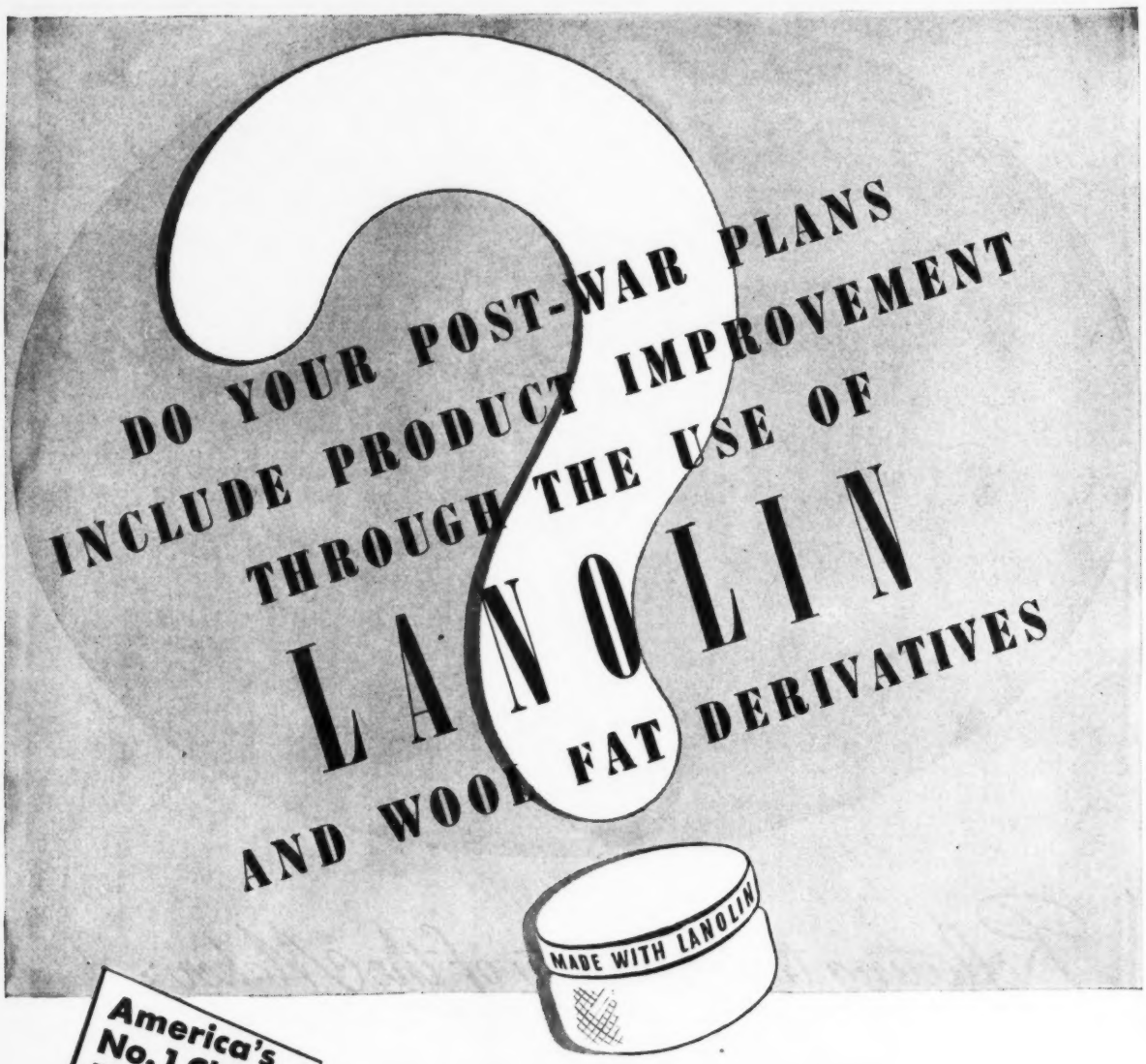
Kamala, ens.....lb. .45 - .50
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Kerosene, at refinery:—
Ark., 41-44 w.w., bulk, tanks. gal. .04½- —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks... gal. .07 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk, gal. .04½- —
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .04¾- —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks....gal. .065 - .0755
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .0775- .0895
San Francisco, tanks.....gal. .11½- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.55
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,6] pure, ref., trcs.....lb. .15 22½- —
prime steam, trcs.....lb. .14 .15 -
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .28
Laurel leaves, Cyprus, bls....lb. .24½- .25
Greek, bls.....lb. No stocks
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Turkish, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Lavender flowers, medium, bls..lb. .80 - —
ordinary, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Lead,[1,6] (metal) (see paint market).
Acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls.lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate,[1,6] basic, powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l.....lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18½- .22½
l.c.l.....lb. .19 - .23
standard, powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11 - .11½
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l.....lb. .16½- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 - .22
l.c.l.....lb. .18½- .22½
½-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .21 - .25
l.c.l.....lb. .21½- .25½

Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
dlvd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots...lb. 2.80 - —
jars.....lb. 2.69 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metallic paste, works.....lb. .19¾- .21½
Naphthenate, 24%-30% Pb, 50-gal. dms..lb. .14¼- .17½
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls..lb. .23 - .28
Red, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., other points.....lb. .09½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc. lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10½- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —



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Your chemists are free to dabble to their heart's content with samples that we'll be glad to supply. And there's no charge either for the Lanolin *know-how* which has made Malmstrom *"America's Largest Supplier of Lanolin and other grades of Wool Fat."*

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America's Largest Suppliers of { **LANOLIN** • Anhydrous U.S.P. • Hydrous U.S.P. • Absorption Base • Technical
DEGRAS • Neutral and Common • Wool Greases

147 LOMBARDY STREET • BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

Lead, red, 98% Pb_3O_4, l.c.l., dlvd., smaller lots, dlvd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.10½- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11¼- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.11 - —
other points.	lb.	.10½- —
in oil, 95% min., kgs.	lb.	.14 - —
Resinate, precip.,[5] 23.8% Pb., 160-lb. dms.	lb.	.17½- —
Silicate, bgs.	lb.	.0730- .0780
Soyate, 26.15% Pb, 50-gal. dms.	lb.	.22¼- —
Stearate, bbls.	lb.	.31 - .35
Sulphate (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).		
Tallate, 10% Pb., 60-gal. dms.	lb.	.06¼- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld.	lb.	.11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11½- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld.	lb.	.11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.	lb.	.08½- —
dlvd. other points.	lb.	.08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08¾- —
other points.	lb.	.08½- —
basic sulphate, dry, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.07½- —
other points.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08 - —
other points.	lb.	.07½- —
in oil, consumers, kgs.	lb.	.13¼- .13½
dealers, 100-lb. kg.	lb.	.11¼- .11½
painters, 100-lb. kg.	lb.	.12¼- .12½
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26½- .45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l.	lb.	.39½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.40¾- .59
pure vegetable, bots., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	2.75 - —
tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.25¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26½- .45
Lemon peel, bls.	lb.	.30 - .35
Licorice extract, mass, cns.	lb.	.25 - .72
powd., bbls.	lb.	.60 - .68
root, natural, Indian, bls.	lb.	.12 - .14
powder, bbls.	lb.	.18 - .20
Russian, bls.	lb.	.12 - .13
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.12 - .13
Turkish, bls.	lb.	.12 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.—		
Adams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.	ton.	6.25 - —
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.	ton.	6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.	ton.	13.00 - —
Riverton, Va.	ton.	7.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.	ton.	8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	7.00 - —
York, Pa.	ton.	7.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, f.o.b. Adams, Mass.	ton.	9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	10.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	9.00 - —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.	ton.	10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J.	ton.	8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	9.00 - —
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.	ton.	9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.	ton.	9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D.	ton.	12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	9.00 - —
Rockland, Me.	ton.	9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	9.00 - —
York, Pa.	ton.	9.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., f.o.b. Adams, Mass.	ton.	10.00 - —
Annville, Pa.	ton.	9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J.	ton.	9.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.	ton.	10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.	ton.	11.00 - —
York, Pa.	ton.	9.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).		
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[6] 20.5% N. (See Ammonia, Nitrate. Limestone).		
Linalool, cns.	lb.	7.25 - 8.00
Linalyl acetate, cns.	lb.	3.60 - 3.75
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.	lb.	.90 - 1.00
Linseed meal,[1] 34%, bulk, c.l.	ton.	45.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.	ton.	43.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.08¼- —
other points.	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.09 - —
Other points.	lb.	.08¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¼- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.09¾- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.09½- —
Other points.	lb.	.09 - —
Rockland, Me.	ton.	10.00 - —

Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.	lb.	1.92 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.	lb.	1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	1.40 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.	lb.	1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.	lb.	5.05 - —
Stearate, fib. dms., 3 tons, works.	lb.	.50 - —
Lithopone,[1] ordinary, bgs. (20 tons).	lb.	.04¼- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.04½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).	lb.	.04½- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.04¾- —
titanate,[6] (high-strength), bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0560- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.0585- —
bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0585- —
smaller lots.	lb.	.0610- —
Lithopone, c.l., dlvd. Pac. Cst., ¼c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.		
Liverwort leaves, bls.	lb.	.85 - .90
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	1.00 - 1.05
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks.	oz.	25.50 -38.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.28 - —
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14 - —
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.13 - —
No. 3, bbls.	lb.	.12½- —
No. 4, bbls.	lb.	.10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.	lb.	.23½- —
No. 2, bxs.	lb.	.21½- —
Lovage (ligusticum actae folium) root, dom., bls.	lb.	1.20 - 1.50
Lupulin, NF, new crop, tins.	lb.	16.00 -17.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.	lb.	2.50 - 2.75

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.	lb.	.77 Nom.
Banda, cs.	lb.	.98 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	.62 Nom.
No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.60 Nom.
broken, bgs.	lb.	.55 Nom.
Madder, Dutch, bbls.	lb.	.24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[1,6] dms.	lb.	.153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works.	lb.	.26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.06¼- —
bbls.	lb.	.07½- —
kgs.	lb.	.06¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.07¼- —
bbls.	lb.	.08½- —
kgs.	lb.	.09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.06¼- —
bbls.	lb.	.07½- —
kgs.	lb.	.06¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.07 - —
bbls.	lb.	.08¼- —
kgs.	lb.	.09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.08 - —
bbls.	lb.	.08½- —
kgs.	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.09 - —
bbls.	lb.	.09½- —
kgs.	lb.	.10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.08 - —
bbls.	lb.	.08½- —
kgs.	lb.	.09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.08¾- —
bbls.	lb.	.09¼- —
kgs.	lb.	.10¾- —

Magnesia carbonate:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. of C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa. and R. I. Zone 2—Balance of U. S. Frt. alld. Phillipsburg, Plymouth Meeting and Valley Forge. Freight allowed on l.c.l. incl., dlvd. storedoor.

Magnesia chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.20 - .21
Hydroxide, med., bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	.29 - .30
Hypophosphite, cns.	lb.	1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.33 - .35
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).		
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.	lb.	1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls.,	lb.	.30 - —
Silicate (see Talc).		
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.08 - .09
Stearate, bbls.	lb.	.31 - .33
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).		
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts.	lb.	.37 - —
smaller lots,[6] dms.	lb.	.42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bags, f.o.b. mines, Calif.	ton.	56.75 - —
dead-burnt[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash.	ton.	22.00 -32.00
Maleic anhydride,[6] dms., c.l.	lb.	.25 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls.	lb.	No stocks
blue, bls.	lb.	No stocks
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.38 - .40
Manaca root, bls.	lb.	.23 - .24
Mandrake root, bls.	lb.	.23 - .25
Manganese acetate, dms.	lb.	.20½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.	lb.	.12 - .12¼
Borate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.19 - —

HIS PRODUCT JUST HAD TO STAY FRESH,

JUST COULDN'T STAND MOLD . . .

A TOUGH PROBLEM!

are we talking about you?

PROPYLENE GLYCOL IS THE SOLVENT-PLUS

THAT HELPS KEEP MOISTURE IN . . .

KEEP MOLD OUT . . .

HOLD FLAVOR . . . IMPROVE TEXTURE.

When he planned that product, he was up against a tough problem . . . his product *must stay moist*. But moisture breeds mold. He solved it with a single ingredient . . . Dow Propylene Glycol, N. F., the low-cost solvent, satisfactory for use in food products, that keeps moisture in and prevents mold growth at the same time.

If you manufacture a moist or edible preparation in the food, pharmaceutical or cosmetic fields, Propylene Glycol should be considered.

Remember—Propylene Glycol is a preservative—it checks mold; a humectant—it retards drying out; a vehicle—it carries flavors; an antifreeze—it facilitates cold-weather shipping . . . and it has other functions too. Write for Dow's informative booklet on Propylene Glycol—it may cut your costs, simplify your process, improve your product.

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Dow Propylene Glycol, n.f.

DOW

CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND VICTORY

Manganese chloride, anhyd., bbls., lb. .15 - .18
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works. ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works.ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.77.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.82.00 - —
burlap bgs., c.l., works, ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.74.75 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.79.75 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works..ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, bgs., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms..lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls...lb. .22 - —
Napthenate, 6% Mn, 50-gal. dms..gal. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½ - .15½
Soyate, 8.2% Me, 50-gal. dms. lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works, lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .04 - .05
fertilizer, 65%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton.59.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati..ton.68.50 - —
industrial grade, 80%, $MnSO_4$, bgs..lb. .05 - .05¾
Tallate, 4% Mn, 50-gal. dms.lb. .09 - —
Mangrove bark, E. Afr.....ton.65.00 -66.00
Manna flake, cs.....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[6] com'l grade, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs. or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —

Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Mid-west shipping points..ton.14.50 20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.17.50 -25.00
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
California, French type, bls., f.o.b. Pacific Coast..lb. .47 - .48
Chilean, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menadione, USP, bots....gram. .10 - —
Menthol, tech., synth., cns....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
USP,[1] natural, cns.....lb.12.50 -12.75
synth., cns.....lb.13.00 - —
racemic, cns.....lb. 8.60 - 9.15
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .72
30%, pails.....lb. 1.23 - 1.34
50%, pails.....lb. 1.69 - 1.71
Mercury bichloride[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate,[2] cms.....lb. 2.45 - 2.47
Chloride,[2] (see Calomel).
Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd.....lb. 2.72 - —
Iodide,[2] red, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 4.38 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.48 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide,[2] NF (see Red, precipitated).
tech. (see Red, mercury, oxide).
yellow, NF VI, fib. dms...lb. 3.07 - 3.09
red,[2] NF (see Red, precipitate).
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns.lb. 1.66 - 1.71
dms.....lb. 1.59 - 1.61
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks.....lb. .10½ - —
Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
Gold X+, deep, 23, 3⅜x3⅜ in. pkg.15.00 - —
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —

Methanol,[1,3,4] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .63 - .66
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - .76
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside drums included. Prices W. of Miss. R. 3c. higher.

synthetic, dms. c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .31 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .34 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .36 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .40 - —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A., gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .51½ - —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld...gal. .24 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in Zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered Zone 4 price or at the Zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd...lb. .0875- —
single dms., dlvd.....lb. .0975- —
smaller cont., dlvd.....lb. .1475- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1150- —
l.c.l., 10-dm. lots, dlvd...lb. .1275- —
single dms., dlvd.....lb. .1375- —
smaller cont., dlvd.....lb. .1875- —

Methyl acetate, CP, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10½ - .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11½ - .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .13½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½ - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07½ - .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½ - .10¼
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..gal. .29½ - —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by Group A. Prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .63 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis, gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .63 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis, gal. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .64½ - —

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums extra by Group B. Sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1.. gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½ - —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½ - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½ - —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½ - —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½ - —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½ - —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½ - —

Synthetic methyl acetone sales zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga, Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate,[6] cns.....lb. .55 - 1.00
Bromide, cns.....lb. .75 - .80
cyls.....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
50 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
servicemen and consumers, lb. .40 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers, lb. .36 - .40

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders, uniformly 10c. per pound higher.

Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 4.00
Formate, dms.....lb .80 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Lactate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
Oleate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Salicylate,[1] 500-lb. dms.....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .38
Methylamyl ketone, dms., cns., works..lb. .25 - .26
Methylcellulose, specl., vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .65 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld., lb. .58 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .63 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs.100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .24
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .12 - .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½ - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. No stocks
Methylpentanediol, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½ - —
1 and 5-gal. cont. works.lb. .20½ - .22½
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.32.50 - —
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.32.50 - —
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l..ton.27.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton.32.50 - —
80 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.38.00 - —
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., bgs..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton 43.50 - —
wet-grd.,[1] biotite, c.l., bgs..lb. .04 - —
1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l.....lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¼ - —
white, 1,000 mesh, bgs., c.l.lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½ - —
paint or lacq., c.l., bgs....lb. .04¾ - —
l.c.l.....lb. .05¼ - —
rubber, c.l., bgs.....lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06 - —

A SAFE "CAT"

the action of ISOCEL is controlled

ISOCEL, a granular aluminum chloride catalyst employing a selected grade of activated bauxite as carrier, overcomes the difficulties usually encountered when aluminum chloride is used alone or in sludge form.

ISOCEL presents aluminum chloride in a lower concentration per unit of reactant space, yet uniformly dispersed, resulting in milder reaction. In many reactions, the disrupting effects of aluminum chloride used alone are too severe. Undesirable side reaction products are formed which are difficult to separate.

The presence of bauxite in Isocel permits the adsorption, retention, and consequent separation from the reactants of any heavy reaction products which may be formed.

These are only some of the ways in which ISOCEL can help organic chemists, research directors, and executives concerned with process and engineering development. It has a potential application in every one of the following fields in which aluminum chloride is used as a catalyst:

1. Reaction of organic halides with aromatic hydrocarbons.

2. Reaction of anhydrides or organic acids with aromatic hydrocarbons.

3. Reaction of oxygen, sulfur, and sulfur dioxide with aromatic hydrocarbons.

4. Cracking of aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons.

5. Polymerization of unsaturated hydrocarbons.

6. Alkylation of aromatic hydrocarbons.

7. Isomerization of aliphatic hydrocarbons.

Many reactions have been studied in each field. A number of these have been the bases for such commercial developments as cracking petroleum hydrocarbons, the isomerization of n-butane with ISOCEL, and the condensation of chlorinated paraffins in the presence of aluminum chloride for the production of pour-point depressants. Many others indicate the possibility of commercial adoption.

Reactions conducted in the vapor phase lend themselves especially to efficient catalyzation with ISOCEL. Corrosion of reaction vessels is greatly reduced.

ISOCEL is much easier and safer to handle than aluminum chloride. It is a manufactured product of uniformly controlled particle size and quality, and is available in commercial quantities.

Our experience, gained during the development of the product as well as our specialized laboratory equipment, may help you to adapt ISOCEL to your individual problem. Both are at your disposal without obligation. Write Attapulgus Clay Company (Sales Agent), 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia 1, Pennsylvania.

. POROCEL CORPORATION • BAUXITE ADSORBENTS AND CATALYSTS .

Mica, wallpaper, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .05¼- —

Mica, dry grd., quoted works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E.; less carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, bulk, Zone A, bbls..lb. .12½- —
Zone B.....lb. .12¾- —
spray, bbls., bulk, Zone A..lb. .14½- —
Zone B.....lb. .14¾- —

Milk powder Zones are:—Zone A, all States not included in Zone B. Zone B, Conn., Del., D. C., Mass., Md., Me., N. J., N. H., N. Y., Pa., R. I., and Vt.

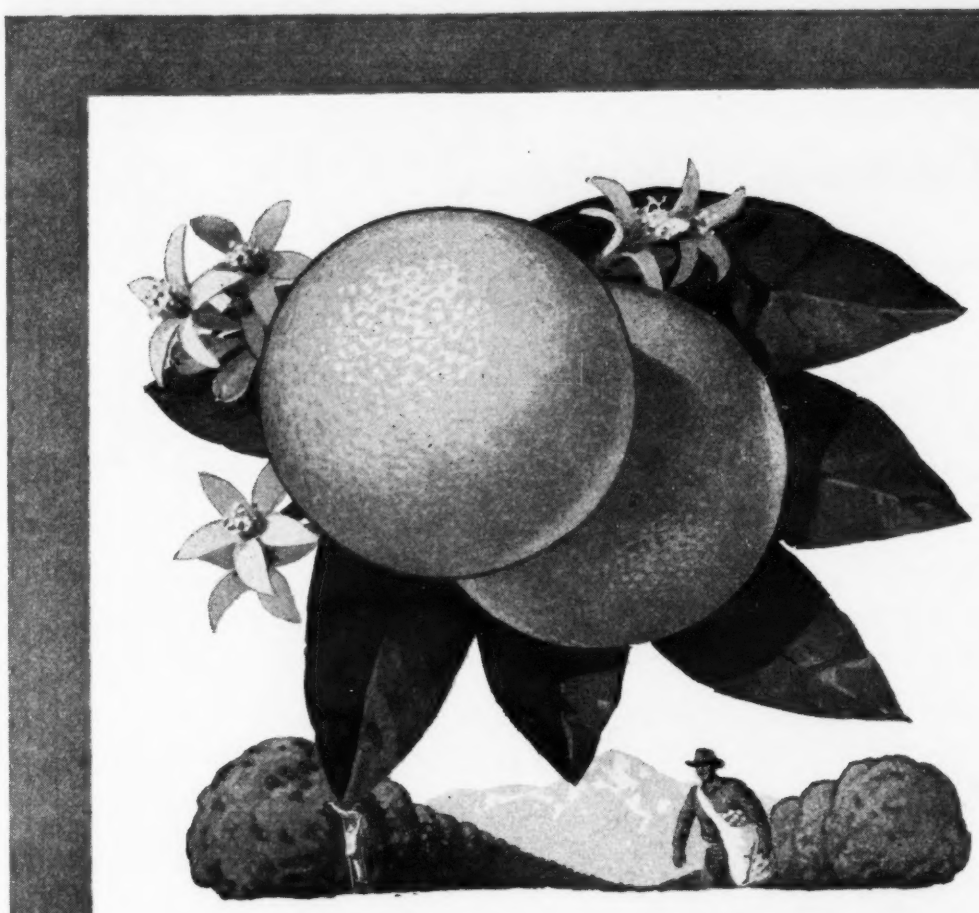
whole, roller, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
spray, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27¼
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.29.00 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.34.60 - —
Note—Area No. 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area No. 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area No. 3, Calif.; Area No. 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area No. 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works.....lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07 - .09
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23½- —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monoethylaniline, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethyl para aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.90
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz. No stocks
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.40 - 2.05
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., lb. .16½- .17
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .14¼- .14¾
Myrobalans,[6] J1, whole, bgs..ton.58.50 -59.00
crushed .....ton.70.00 -72.00
J2, whole bgs.....ton.47.00 -49.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene,[2,6] crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .031 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .0325- —
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0335- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - —
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .08¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms.....lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline, syenite, glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs. is priced $2 per ton above the bulk quotations.
Neroline, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6,8] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[6,8] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6,8] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine, sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. allowed over 96 lbs..lb. .8660- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. 1.015 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] USP, dms....kilo.13.25 -13.55
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.17.00 -18.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works. lb. .28 - —
5-6, 40-60, cps., same basis. lb. .27 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks..lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen, solut.,[6] tanks...ton N.108.21 - —
Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va.
Nitrogenous process tankage,[1] bulk, works.....unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.60 + 4.40- 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .26
Nitropropane I, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Chinese, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Nutmegs,[1] West Indian, No. 1, futures, bgs..lb. .34¼- .34¾
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
powder, bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .13

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal,[6] tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde).
bitter, F.P.A.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
natural, USP, bots.....lb. Nominal
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Angelica root, bots.....lb.125.00 -140.00
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Russian, cns....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .45 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Babassu,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....wo. 1.50 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 4.25
natural, Italian, coppers...lb. 8.50 Nom.
Brazilian, cns.....lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude.....lb. No stocks
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Mexican (see lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
redistilled, USP X, cns....lb. 2.40 Nom.
Calamus, cns.....lb.22.50 -25.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. No stocks
white, cns.....lb. No stocks
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.12.50 -14.00
rectified, cns.....lb.15.00 -17.50
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.17.00 -20.00
Cardamom, bots.....lb.18.00 -20.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. No stocks
Castor,[1] blown, dms., return-able, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l.. lb. .14 - —
cns. .....lb. .15¾- .17¾
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
dehyd., bodied, dms., c.l....lb. .1790- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1830- —
tanks .....lb. .1750- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .1690- —
tanks .....lb. .1650- —
No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .14¾- —
tanks .....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .09½- .09¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .10½- .11
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12¾- .13
50% (65% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- .12½
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- .13¾
Cedarleaf,[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.85
Cedarwood, dms.....lb. .85 - 1.25
Celery, bots.....lb.19.00 -22.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .70 - .75
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots.....lb.32.50 -35.00
leaf oil, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Java, cns.....lb. No stocks
Clove, USP, cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,6] Ceylon, crude, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0885- —
Cochin type, crude, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0935- —
Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. .0885- —
ret. dms.....lb. .0885- .0985
edible, ex tax, dms.....lb. .0985- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms...gal. .85 - .88
tankcar .....gal. .83 - —
Codliver,[5] med., USP, bbls., dms..gal. 2.40 - 2.50
Coriander, bots.....lb.30.00 -35.00
Corn,[1,5] crude, tanks, works.lb. .12¾- —
edible, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- .16½
tanks .....lb. .1502- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.lb. .03½- —
Cottonseed,[1,5] cooking, l.c.l., ret. dms..lb. .16¼- —
foots, acid, 95%, tankcar, dlvd. E..lb. .07¾- —
raw, 50%, tankcar, dlvd. E., lb. .03¾- —
salad, l.c.l., ret. dms....lb. .16½- —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. No prices.
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb. No stocks
Cypress, bots.....lb. 5.00 -12.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb.10.00 Nom.
weed, bots.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 4.50 Nom.
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75



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First in America for Orange Flavor

Give it all your tests for *quality, uniformity,* and *strength.* The results speak for themselves! You'll find Exchange Oil of Orange puts more *real orange flavor* in your products than any other orange oil.

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THE EXCHANGE ORANGE PRODUCTS CO., ONTARIO, CALIF.

Exchange
OIL OF
ORANGE
U. S. P.

Oil, Fishliver,[1,5] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram..... per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram, per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units.... per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).
Geranium, Algerian, cns....lb. 12.00 Nom.
Bourbon, cns.....lb. 13.00 -14.00
Russian, cns.....lb. 15.50 - —
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb. 20.00 -22.50
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Juniper berry, dom., bots...lb. 10.00 -15.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Lard,[5] common, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
Winter, strained, bbls...lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
inedible, bbls.....lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices
Lavandin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Lavender flower, French, cns., lb. No prices
Russian, cns.....lb. 11.00 -11.50
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .75
spike, Spanish, pure, cns..lb. 3.50 - 4.00
tech., cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina,[1] cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Terpeneless .....lb. 55.00 -60.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lignaloe wood, Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Mexican, seed, cns.....lb. No stocks
wood, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns...lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Mexican, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.50
expressed, Jamaica, cns...lb. 12.50 -13.50

Oil, linseed,[1,6] raw, dms., c.l..lb. .1510- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1600- .1660
tankcar .....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1470- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Linseed replacement, dms...lb. .1310- .1510
tankcar .....lb. .1270- .1470
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex-tax, California, neutral, pale, 200-800 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .25 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3 col., 0-10 pour, tanks.. gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
Pa., bright stock, 140-150 vis., No. 8 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .24 - .30½
cylinder oils, 600-630 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650, steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, -70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .27 - .31
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks gal. .28 - .33
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .0690- —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tankcars .....lb. .1220- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. No stocks
Mustard seed,[5] exp., dms....lb. .14¾- —

Oil, neatsfoot, 15°, bbls., c.l..gal. 1.90 - —
20°, bbls., c.l.....gal. 1.80 - —
30°, bbls., c.l.....gal. 1.60 - —
pure, bbls.....lb. .15¼- .16
Neroli, bots.....lb. 290.00 -300.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Oiticica, liquid, dms., c.l.....lb. .24 - —
Oleo,[1] extra dms., Chicago..lb. .1304- —
prime, dms., Chicago.....lb. .1275- —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - —
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible,[1] Calif., 3%-4% f.f.a., works, dms. extra..gal. 4.80 - 4.80
imported, dms.....gal. No stocks
foots, dms.....lb. No stocks
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
85% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l. .....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.25 - —
expressed, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Messina, USP, coppers.lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
sequiterpeneless, bots.....lb. 100.00 -112.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Palm,[1,5] Niger, dms.....lb. .0865- —
Palm kernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0635 Nom.
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Paraffin,[7] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.3..gal. .05¾- .08½
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, same basis..gal. .08 - —
350° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .09½- —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .08½- .15
10/25 pour, same basis..gal. .08¼- .09¾
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 20.00 Nom.

Oil, peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill, lb. .13 - —
bleached, deod., tankcar....lb. .1501- —
hydrogenated, tanks.....lb. .1573- .1578
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, divd. E..lb. .08 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, divd. E..lb. .04 - —
Pennyroyal, dms., cns.....lb. 4.10 - 4.25
import, cns.....lb. No prices
Peppermint, natural, dms....lb. 7.50 - —
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 8.05 - 8.22
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Leaf, cns.....lb. 4.35 - 4.50
Pine,[1,5] ret. dms., c.l., divd. E..gal. .63 - .63½
l.c.l., ret. dms., divd. E.gal. .73 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lb. 3.10 - 3.15
Putty,[5] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind..gal. *.94 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —

* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,5] bulk, New Orleans, lb. .1156½- —
Red,[1] dist., ret. dms., divd...lb. .13¼- .14¼
tanks, divd.....lb. .12½- —
double dist., ret. dms., divd., lb. .15⅞- .16⅞
Saponified, same prices.
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz. No stocks
Rosemary, Spanish, cns., dms., lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms...gal. .66 - —
2nd rectified, dms.....gal. .69 - —
3rd rectified.....gal. .72 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 8.25 Nom.
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 3.60 - 5.00
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns..lb. 6.75 - —
Mysore, cns., case lots.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] tanks, Pac. Coast..gal. .06¾- —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1300- —
tankcars .....lb. .1220- —
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.40
natural, cns., dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Savin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Sesame,[1,5] tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .23 - .29
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - .18
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb. No stocks
Soybean,[1,5] crude, tanks, Decatur..lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms.....lb. .1290- .1335
tanks .....lb. .1256- —
deod., Winter, tankcar.....lb. .1393- —
ret. dms.....lb. .1500- .1540
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, divd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, divd. E.lb. .05½- —
refd., varnish, dms.....lb. .1386- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1340- .1347
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 4.00 Nom.
Sperm, bleach, 38°, dms.....lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .1310- —
Spruce,[1] cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 3.34
Sunflower, refined,[6] tanks...lb. .1438- —
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works. ton. 53.65 -55.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 58.65 -63.65
tanks, works.....ton. 40.00 -45.00
refined, dms., c.l., works..lb. .05 - .05¼
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[6] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 4.55
Tar,[1] pine, dms., c.l., divd. E. cities..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., f.o.b. works.....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, divd. E. cities....gal. .27 - —
rect., USP, bbls.....gal. .60½- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
white, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 4.00
Tung,[1] dms., c.l.....lb. .39 - .39½
l.c.l. .....lb. .39½- .40
tanks .....lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dms..lb. .25 - —
Vetiver, Bourbon, bots.....lb. 27.00 -30.00
Whale,[6] ref., natural, dms..lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms.....gal. 10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l..gal. .34 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .40 - .43
65-75 vis., c.l.....gal. .34 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .40 - .43
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., extra, c.l..gal. .27 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .43 - .46
95/105 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .41½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .47½- .50½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .46 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .52 - .55
145/155 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .48 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .54 - .57
175/185 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .51½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .57½- .60½
200/210 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .54 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .60 - .63
320/330 vis., c.l.....gal. .60 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .66 - .69
335/345 vis., dms., c.l...gal. .61 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .67 - .70
San Francisco, 55, 70 and 85 vis., ret. iron drums, 65 dms..gal. .40 - —
64-1 dms.....gal. .42 - .45
100 vis., 65 dms.....gal. .49½- —
64-1 dms.....gal. .51½- .54½
145 vis., 65 dms.....gal. .57 - —
64-1 dms.....gal. .59 - .62
180 vis., 65 dms.....gal. .60½- —
64-1 dms.....gal. .62½- .65½
340 vis., 65 dms.....gal. .72 - —
64-1 dms.....gal. .74 - .77
Wintergreen, nat., North, cns.. lb. 6.50 - 8.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed,[1] cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.15
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 5.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots..lb. 10.00 -10.50
Oleostearin,[1] dms., Chicago....lb. .1061- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines.. ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., wks. ton. 8.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots lb. 13.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 13.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 13.50 -13.65
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are 1.50 per pound higher.

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Butyl Phenyl Acetate
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Ethaldehyde
Cinnamic Alcohol
Ionone Ketone
Ionone Methyl
Acetophenone
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Phenyl Acet Aldehyde Di Methyl Acetal
Di Phenyl Acetal of Phenyl Acet Aldehyde
Hydratropic Aldehyde
Para Methyl Hydratropic Aldehyde

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GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
125 Barclay St., New York 7, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 6 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W. WINDSOR, ONT.

Orange, cadmium selenide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.50 -	—
Dinitroanilin toner[1]	lb.	1.05 -	—
Molybdate,[1,5] bbls	lb.	.41 -	—
Orthonitroanilin toner,[1] bbls., works	lb.	.80 -	1.05
kgs.	lb.	.80 -	—
Persian,[1] bbls	lb.	.30 -	.45
Orange mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¼ -	—
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¾ -	—
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.12½ -	—
other points	lb.	.12 -	—
Ala., etc	lb.	.12¾ -	—
Ariz., etc	lb.	.13¼ -	—
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.13 -	—
other points	lb.	.12½ -	—
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bgs.	lb.	.10½ -	.11
sweet, bls	lb.	.16 -	.20
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs.	lb.	.08½ -	.09
flat leaf, bgs	lb.	.08¼ -	.08¾
Orris root, African, bls	lb.	.35 -	—
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.50 -	.95
Portuguese, bls	lb.	.65 -	.70
Verona, bls	lb.	No stocks	
Orthoamyiphenol, dms., works	lb.	.25 -	—
Orthoanisidin, bbls	lb.	.75 -	—
Orthochloroanilin, dms	lb.	.60 -	.70
Orthochlorophenol, dms	lb.	.25 -	.27
Orthocresol,[2,5] 30.4° C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17½ -	.18
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 -	.18½
29.0° C. Min. M.P., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½ -	.17
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	.17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.06½ -	—
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.			
Orthonitroanilin, dms	lb.	.43 -	.55
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.15 -	.18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.,	lb.	.75 -	—
Orthonitrotoluene, dms	lb.	.09 -	—
Orthophenetidin, dms	lb.	.82 -	—
Orthotoluidin, dms	lb.	.19 -	—
Osage orange, crystals, bbls	lb.	.23 -	—
extract, No. 1, bbls	lb.	.11 -	—
No. 2, bbls	lb.	.10 -	—
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works	lb.	3.50 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	3.75 -	4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs	lb.	2.70 -	2.75
Papaverine, natural, synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	7.00 -	—
smaller lots	oz.	7.05 -	7.35
sulphate, cns	oz.	7.10 -	7.35
Paprika,[1] Calif., sweet Caliente.	bgs.	.36 -	.36½
Chilean, choice, bgs	lb.	.34½ -	.35
Portuguese, choice, bgs	lb.	.41½ -	.42
extra fancy, bgs	lb.	.41 -	.41½
good, bgs	lb.	.37 -	.38
Spanish, fancy, futures, bgs.	lb.	.50 -	.50½
fair, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
good, bgs	lb.	.48 -	.49
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.75 -	—
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks	lb.	.25 -	.28
Paracresol,[6] bbls., wks	lb.	.41 -	—
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1595-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1645-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1545-	—
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11 -	.12
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½ -	.15
Paraffin, crude scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery	lb.	.04¼	—
fully refd, slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery	lb.	.05 -	—
120-122 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0620-	—
122-124 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0520-	—
125-127 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0560-	—
127-129 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0585-	—
128-130 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0585-	—
130-132 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0615-	—
132-134 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0640-	—
135-137 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0715-	—
140-142 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.0810-	—
146-148 ASTM, same basis.	lb.	.1050-	—
Prices in bags 4/10c. per lb. those for slabs loose.		higher than	
Paraformaldehyde,[3,6] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.21 -	—
smaller lots works	lb.	.22 -	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., wks	lb.	.12 -	—
and 10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.15 -	—
USP, cns., obys	lb.	.35 -	.45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works	lb.	.43 -	.45
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., wks.	lb.	.15 -	—
Paranitrophenol, kgs	lb.	.35 -	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works	lb.	.30 -	—
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs.	lb.	2.00 -	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls	lb.	.70 -	—
Paratoluidin, bbls., works	lb.	.48 -	—
Paris green,[1] dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.20 -	.27
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22 -	.28
Passion flower herb, bls	lb.	.16 -	.20
Patchouli leaves, bls	lb.	.34 -	.35
Pectin, bbls	lb.	.85 -	—
Penicillin,[6] hospitals, institutions, ampules, per 100,000 units		2.40 -	2.60
for gov. purchases, ampules, per 100,000 units		.85 -	—
Pennyroyal leaves, bls	lb.	.16 -	.18
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works	lb.	.20 -	.25
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.75 -	—
less than barrel lots	lb.	1.00 -	—
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.29 -	—
l.c.l	lb.	.33 -	—
Tetra-acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.00 -	—
less than barrel lots	lb.	1.50 -	—
Pentane,[1] 28°-38° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3.	gal.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., Group 3	gal.	.19 -	—
tanks, Group 3	gal.	.07½ -	—
laboratory grade, dms., c.l.	gal.	.16 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 -	—
10 gals	gal.	.55 -	—
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs	lb.	.10 -	—
50 to 100 bgs	lb.	.1050-	—
4 to 24 bgs	lb.	.1100-	—
red, Carolina, longs, new crop, bgs.	lb.	.32½ -	.33
sports, old crop, bgs	lb.	.46 -	.47
Congo, bgs	lb.	.25	Nom.
Pepper, red, Louisiana, sports, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
longs, old crop, bgs	lb.	.32½ -	.33
Chillies, Mombassa, bgs	lb.	.24¾	Nom.
Niger, fair, bgs	lb.	.23	Nom.
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.22½	Nom.
Unganda, washed, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
white,[1] 15 tons, bgs	lb.	.1161	Nom.
24 bgs	lb.	.1295	Nom.
Peppermint, dom., USP, bls	lb.	.70 -	.75
import, bls	lb.	.90	Nom.
Perchloroethylene,[6] Zone 1, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0782-	.0800
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0832-	.0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0832-	.0850
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0882-	.0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.0882-	.0900
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0932-	.0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point	lb.	.0876-	.0900
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0926-	.0950

Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E) N.M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms	lb.	1.15 -	1.20
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., Group 3, c.l.	lb.	.021 -	—
golden Topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.036 -	—
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.028 -	—
USP, amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03¼ -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½ -	—
extra amber, dms., c. l.	lb.	.03½ -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½ -	—
cream, c.l., dms	lb.	.04¾ -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼ -	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06½ -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¼ -	—
Petrolatum, USP, white, lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05½ -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07 -	—
snow, c.l., dms	lb.	.06¼ -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾ -	—
soft, c.l., dms	lb.	.05¼ -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾ -	—
Deposit on ret. dms. $4.			
Petrolatum prices dms. extra, ret.			
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades	bbl.	.93 -	1.01
Illinois	bbl.	1.37 -	—
Kentucky, Union County	bbl.	1.32 -	1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.86 -	1.20
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.85 -	1.25
Pennsylvania	bbl.	1.31 -	3.00
Texas, Gulf Coast	bbl.	1.06 -	1.86
North, North-Central	bbl.	1.01 -	1.25
West	bbl.	.70 -	1.12
Panhandle	bbl.	1.10 -	1.22
Savannah, Ga	bbl.	1.60 -	1.77
Wyoming	bbl.	1.12 -	—
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.16 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 -	—
10 gals	gal.	.55 -	—
35-60° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.29 -	—
10 gals	gal.	.55 -	—
40-75° C., dms., c.l.	gal.	.16 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 -	—
10 gals	gal.	.55 -	—
Fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery:— Arkansas, No. 1	gal.	.04 -	—
Nos. 2 and 3	gal.	.03½ -	—
California, heavy	bbl.	1.10 -	—
light	bbl.	1.20 -	—
diesel	gal.	.04 -	—
stove dist.	gal.	.05 -	—
Group 3, No. 3	gal.	.08½ -	—
Group 3, No. 5	bbl.	.85 -	—
No. 6	bbl.	.80 -	.85
Kansas, No. 6	bbl.	.85 -	.90
Oklahoma, No. 2	gal.	.03¾ -	—
No. 6	bbl.	.99 -	—
14-16	bbl.	.97 -	—
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.07 -	.07¾
No. 2	gal.	.07 -	.0805
No. 3	gal.	.06¾ -	.07¾
36-40 gravity	gal.	.07 -	.07½
Petroleum, fuel oil, bunker C, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	1.97 -	—
Baltimore, Md	bbl.	1.77 -	—
Boston, Mass	bbl.	1.77 -	—
Charleston, S. C	bbl.	1.72 -	—
Jacksonville, Fla	bbl.	1.72 -	—
New Haven, Conn	bbl.	1.77 -	—
New York, N. Y	bbl.	1.77 -	—
New Orleans, La	bbl.	.97 -	—
Norfolk, Va	bbl.	1.77 -	—
Philadelphia, Pa	bbl.	1.77 -	—
Portland, Me	bbl.	1.77 -	—
Port Tampa, Fla	bbl.	1.62 -	—
Providence, R. I	bbl.	1.77 -	—
Savannah, Ga	bbl.	1.72 -	—
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:— California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles.	gal.	.11 -	—
Fort Wells, Wash	gal.	.12 -	—
San Francisco	gal.	.11½ -	—
Willbridge, Ore	gal.	.12 -	—
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.11½ -	—
Group 3, benzol type, tanks.	gal.	.07⅞ -	—
toluol type, tanks	gal.	.07⅝ -	.07½
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¼ -	—
198-200 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10¼ -	—
246-397 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10½ -	—
312-408 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 -	—
362-458 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 -	—
East Coast, N.J., N.Y.	gal.	.10 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06½ -	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.12 -	.14
Boston	gal.	.12 -	—
Bridgeport, Conn	gal.	.1630-	—
Buffalo	gal.	.1240-	—
Camden, N. J	gal.	.11 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.13½ -	—
Detroit	gal.	.1580-	—
Hartford	gal.	.1630-	—
Kansas City, Mo	gal.	.1480-	—
Lancaster, Pa	gal.	.12 -	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420-	—
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 -	—
New York (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 -	—

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Petroleum, mineral spirits, tank-wagon, Philadelphia..gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .129 - —
Providence .....gal. .13 - —
Rochester .....gal. .1320- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .13 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .13 - —

Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07½- —
tankwagon, Newark.....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport .....gal. .1730- —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
high-solvency, No. 1, over 76% arom., tanks, Bayway, N. J. gal. .21½- —
No. 2, over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21½- —
No. 3, same basis.....gal. .22½- —
No. 8, tanks, same basis.. gal. .228 - —
No. 30, tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N. J., frt. alld..gal. .223 - —
No. 40, tanks, Wilmington, Cal..gal. .13½- —

V.M.&P. at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo..gal. .11 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77, 190 i.p.b., 310 e.p.,

Petroleum, naphtha, V.M.&P., at refinery, tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles..gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....lb. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1380- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gals.)....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Petroleum naphtha, tankwagons, Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —
Solvent, rubber at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco). gal. .23½- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07½
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07¼- .07½
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Chicago .....gal. .13½- —
Detroit .....gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .12½- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —

Petroleum xylol solvent. See Xylol petroleum solvent.
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol,[3,6] 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10½- .10¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¼
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .87 - .92
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .87
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. shipt..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots..lb. 2.45 - 3.00
100% solut., bots.....lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.. lb. 5.50 - 7.90
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works. lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms..lb. 13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms.....lb. 12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate rock,[1,5] Fla., land pebble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, car at mine, c.l....long ton. 2.20 - —
70%-68% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 2.60 - —

Phosphate rock, Fla., 72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 3.20 - —
75-74% b.p.l., MPR, 240 provisions, same basis, long ton. 4.20 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.20 - —
entirely pebble 500. per ton higher than above prices.
30% P_2O_5 minimum, short ton. 2.90 - —
31%, P_2O_5 minimum, short ton. 3.10 - —
70%, basis 32%, P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.45 - —
Tenn., brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70%-68% b.p.l., 6% i. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.10 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 51½% i. & a., M.P.R. 24C provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.60 - —
refinery ground, 29% P_2O_5, same basis..long ton. 4.75 - —
30%, P_2O_5, same basis..... long ton. 4.95 - —
31%, P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.05 - —
32%, P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.30 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis..... short ton. 5.80 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphorus,[5] red, amorphous, cs. lb. .40 - .44
tins, export.....lb. .55 - —
yellow,[6] dms.....lb. .25 - —
cs.....lb. .23 - .25
Oxychloride,[5] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pentoxide,[6] dms., c.l., wks..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide,[6] cs.....lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride,[6] cyls.....lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works.....lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works.....lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots.....oz. 3.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vls..oz. 3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vls.....oz. 3.80 - 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinetar, retort, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E..gal. .35¾- —
l.c.l., works, dms. incl..gal. .32¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....gal. .27 - —
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..lb. 16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar,[2] 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 22.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.lb. .08½- —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .04 - .06
Pine, dms.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs.....stand. 6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pokeroot, bbls.....lb. .11 - .12
Polyamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate, root bark, bgs...lb. .80 - .85
Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
Seed, Canadian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
domestic, blue, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Dutch, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, white, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Turkish, futures, bgs.....lb. .32¾- .33½
cleaned, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Potash abietate.....lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms....lb. .28 - .30
cns. .....lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[1,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- .10⅝
Potash bichromate in bgs. ½c. less.
Bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms..lb. .25 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Carbonate,[6] cal., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
hydrated,[6] 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis, flake, dms., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 9.31 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 9.68½- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 8.56 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.68½- —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 8.06 - —
solid, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 8.56 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.93½- —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
45% basis, dms., works.lb. .03¼- .03½
tanks, works.....lb. .02⅞- —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis. lb. .03½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .02⅞- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- .06¾
Chromate,[6] bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Chlorate,[6] cryst., kgs., c.l., wks. lb. .11 - .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works. lb. .09¾- .11¾
l.c.l., works.....lb. .119 - .13
export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .16 - .18
Chloride, tech., cryst., 98%, bgs., kgs..lb. .03 Nom.
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .33½- .38½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide,[6] dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75% sol., cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.67
dms., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 1.50 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots., cns.....lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M..... unit-ton. .20 - —
Potash, manure salt, dom., 22% K_2O, seasonal contract discounts to March 31, 1945, 12%.
25% K_2O, same basis..... unit-ton. .21 - —

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Precision and diversification typify research in synthetics

INDUSTRY, ever more concerned with advanced chemical processes, naturally turns to synthetics. For synthetics, by their very nature, can be more accurately tailored to individualized needs.

In exactly meeting these modern demands, Celanese research has produced precision results in widely diversified fields. For example, Celanese organic phosphate emulsions serve both in oil-in-water and water-in-oil processes to meet the demands of varied applications.

These stable compounds provide the key to many difficult situations. For instance, plasticizing water-soluble type plastics and water-soluble coating materials for paper and fabric, such as book and shade cloths. In addition to providing an improved plasticizer, these emulsions add the quality of water repellency—plus increased color value of pigments.

In common with the Lindol* group of organic phosphates, these emulsions also contribute high film strength and excellent lubricating characteristics. Consider their possibilities, too, as lubricants and coolants for wire drawing operations. They are non-corrosive, have high film strength lubricating characteristics, are fluxes for subsequent tinning operations and plasticizers for enamel coatings. This is the kind of *extra* performance which characterizes Celanese chemicals in the minds of engineers through such diversified products as Lindol, Lindol* E.P., Lindol* M.P., Celluflex* and CeHulube*.

Each is a specialized product, yet each has many specialized uses, often vital roles in industry and war. Lindol E.P., as a lubricant additive in oils for warplane engines, increases film strength to withstand long periods of terrific heat and acts to dissolve resinous deposits.

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ORGANIC PHOSPHATES

LUBRICANT ADDITIVES

INTERMEDIATES

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Potash metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports.. unit-ton. .53½- —
Seasonal contract discounts to March 31, 1945, 12%.
granular, 50-52% K_2O..... unit-ton. .53½- —
Russian,[6] future shipt., subject to safe arrival.unit-ton. .53¼- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works....lb. .09¾- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., wks. lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21
Persulphate, dms., c.l., wks.lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .50 - .53
Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. drums. c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —

Potash silicate, solution, 40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, gran.....lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls.....lb. .15 - 21
tech., dom., bulk,[6] basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min., 90% ex vessel, Alt. or Gulf ports.. ton.36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l.....lb. .12 - —
Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz.14.20 -14.95
Potash-magnesia sulphate, bulk,[6] min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports...ton.26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .43
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03¾- —
Propyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .65 - .66
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.

Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .38 - .40
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum,[1,6] concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, bbls., works....gal. 9.25 - 9.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal. 7.15 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal.10.65 - —
flowers, coarse-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .31½- —
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .33¾- —
powder, 0.5% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.35 - 1.60
refd., 2°, ret. dms., same basis. lb. .45 - .45½
Pyrites, Spanish, c.l.f. Atl. ports. long ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyronate, dms., works.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.10.00 -11.50
325 mesh, same basis....ton.13.00 -13.90
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.50 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bags, $1.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, ca., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
dense, white, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works. lb. .14 - —
translucent pastels, cs., wks. lb. .17 - —

Pyroxylin scrap, transparent, cs., works..lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works...lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract,[1,6] solid, 63%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, based on ocean freight, $12; insurance $1 per ton. Any difference for buyers account..lb. .05⅝- .05⅞
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .06½- .06⅝
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04375- .0595
tanks, works.....lb. .04075- —
ground, 70%, bgs., c.l.....lb. .089 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .0915- —
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .11 - .13
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .10 - —
No. 2.....lb. .09½- —
No. 3.....lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs.....lb. .18½- —
Quicksilver,[1] flasks (76 lbs. net) flask.170.00 -175.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. 1.06 + .13½*
powd., precip., cns.....oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .71 + .13½

* Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. .84 + .13½*
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .60 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bets., 50 ozs.. oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs...oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs...oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hyposulphite, cns., 100 ozs...oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.. oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.03 + .13½
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs....oz. .99 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Change in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½*
Surcharge:—See note under Quinine.
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24½- .50

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Red, alizarin lake,[3] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .85 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .30 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Carmine, 40 dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, red).
Eosin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.lb. .85 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.....lb. .09 - .09¾
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .085 - .096
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works. lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .80 - —
Lithotoner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .30
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide,[3] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.75 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa., works..lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Selenide, dark, bbls., works. lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
Orange (see Orange).
Para[3] toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .55 Nom.
alizarin, lake, kgs., works..lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company now has facilities for the production of

D.D.T.

(dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane)

The record of D.D.T. in Italy—where it controlled the spread of louse-born typhus for the first time in history—makes it evident that this insecticide has definite postwar possibilities.

Therefore, while producing D.D.T. for war uses, Penn Salt's Research and Development Department at Whitemarsh Research Laboratories is making extensive explorations for the future possibilities of D.D.T.

Although by far the greater part of our production is going to the military, the War Production Board has released a limited quantity of Penn Salt D.D.T. for agricultural and other civilian experimentation and for research directed toward development for commercial uses for this chemical.

If you are interested in the use of D.D.T. in agriculture, and can carry out work under supervision of experienced investigators, contact Penn Salt Agricultural Chemicals Division regarding availability of D.D.T.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Chemicals
1000 WIDENER BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

NEW YORK • CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS • PITTSBURGH • CINCINNATI • MINNEAPOLIS • WYANDOTTE • TACOMA

Red, toluidin, M.N.P.T. maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½ - —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - —
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.75 - 2.85
Red precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 2.90 - 2.92
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls.lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
powd., bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Riboflavin, bots.. 100 grams.kilo.200.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .42½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .11 - .11½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13¾- .14½
Rosin, gum,[1,5]:—
B, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.90 - —
D, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.97 - —
E, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
F, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.60 - —
G, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.64 - —
H, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.68 - —
I, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.66 - —
K, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
M, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.72 - —
N, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.88 - —
W.G., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.18 - —
W.W., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
X, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Wood, F.F.,[1,6] dms., c.l.... 100 lbs. 4.82½- 4.35
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.62½- 4.65
Rotenone,[1,6] CP, bbls., works.lb.10.90 - —
extract, liq., dms., works..... per unit. 1.05 - —
powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .70 - .75

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .32 Nom.
Saccharin,[1] soda (soluble), dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. and up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Spanish, tins.....lb.41.00 -42.00
Safrol, cns..... .lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Sage,[1] Calif., Dalmatian type, bls., f.o.b. Pacific Coast..lb. .80 - .81
leucophylla, bgs., Pacific Coast lb. .45 - .50
Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .20 - .20½
fair, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Sage, Greek type, fair, bls....lb. .33 - .33½
good, bls.....lb. .38 - .38½
Palestine, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .25 - .25½
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05 - .05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms.....lb.15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .93
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.20 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.19.00 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref. gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.35 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.... 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo.190.00 -200.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .35 - .37
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Mexican, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
select, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Savory, Spanish, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
dom., bls., f.o.b. Calif.....lb. .82 - .83
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .08 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. No stocks
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs, 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34¾- —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
cns., 10 lbs.....lb. 1.85 - —
Senega root, spot, lbs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Senna, Alex, half-leaf, bls.....lb. .19 - .22
siftings, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
3, bls.....lb. .10 - .10½
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled, bgs..lb. .13½- .14
Indian, hulled, recleaned, bgs. lb. No stocks
natural, bgs.....lb. .11 Nom.
Shellac, bonedry, bbls., 1,000 lbs., lots..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .42½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .48½- —
Boston .....lb. .49½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb., (2), bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.
D.C., V.S.O., Diamond I, bgs., lots of 100..lb. .4060- —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, bgs., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3660- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3960- —
TN, bgs., Boston., N. Y., lots of 100..lb. .3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100.....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3805- —
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 3c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works. ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.35.00 -38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.15.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
10 gals., works.....lb. .27 - —
Silver bullion.....oz. .44¾- —
govt. purchase, dom.....oz. .7111- —
govt. purchase,[1] foreign...oz. .44¾- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots.....oz. .32¾- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .308 - .358
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .288 - .328
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .52 - .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .05 - .06
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .11¾- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .19
imp., bbls.....lb. .16 - .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., divd. lb. .06½- .10
NF, bbls., divd.....lb. .09½- .10
Tech., 60%, l.c.l., divd.....lb. .06½- .06
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Aluminate,[6] for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., divd.....lb. .16 - .16½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .10
Soda arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 2c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., divd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works...100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.... 100 lbs. 1.13 - —
Soda ash, extra light, 58%, bgs., l.c.l., divd., zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., divd., Zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., divd., Zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., divd., Zone 1..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31°, Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°, Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 98°, Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls (excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

SOLVAY*

...KEYED TO TODAY AND TOMORROW!

TEXTILES GO TO WAR! *Nylon* for 'chutes...*viscose rayon* for uniforms...These synthetic fibers earmarked for military fabrics have the quality of ruggedness.

CIVILIAN FABRICS—After the war, these synthetic fibers will be utilized in the production of civilian goods, including garments made for durability.

Today . . . Solvay Alkalies are making important contributions to the manufacture of textiles for military needs. Three great strategically located plants are now supplying Soda Ash, Caustic Soda and many related products. Solvay, established in 1881, is the largest source of alkalies in America.

Tomorrow . . . New applications of synthetic fibers will aid the expansion of many American industries. Solvay will continue to combine long experience and vast resources for producing alkalies of the highest quality, and will continue to help all industry with its technical service.

SOLVAY
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

*The Solvay Process Company employs salt, limestone and ammonia to make Soda Ash, from which basic material Caustic Soda and other alkalies are derived.

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE • CAUSTIC POTASH
MODIFIED SODAS • AMMONIUM BICARBONATE
SODIUM NITRITE • PARA-DICHLOROBENZENE
CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE • SALT
POTASSIUM CARBONATE

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION
Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company
40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK 6, N. Y.
BRANCH SALES OFFICES:
Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Detroit
New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • Syracuse

Soda benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Bichromate,[1,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- .09½
Soda bichromate in bgs., ¼c. less.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .14
kgs., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulpnite, powd, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
Bisulphide, solut., 32°, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
30°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
40°, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. .35 - —
fiber dms., works, 100 lbs., lb. .26 - —
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots., works, lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrate, soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.70

Soda caustic, liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works.. 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works.... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[1,6] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- .09¾
Soda chromate in bgs. is ¼c. lower.
Cinchophen, bots., dms.....lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .18½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .22½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .25½- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhyd., dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½-
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Formate, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .0655- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .068 - —

Soda glutamate, monobasic, kgs., lb. 1.04 - 1.06
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld., lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., lb. .24 - .28
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.40 - —
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, 50%, obys., cns...lb. .82 - .90
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.95
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs.....lb. .49 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.80
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Methylate, bots., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works.....lb. .55 - .60
dms., works.....lb. .45 - .60
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
works .....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., cl., works..ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis, ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —

Soda nitrate, refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons..100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast ports.100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..... 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.65
flake, dms., c.l., wks..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works..lb. .10 - —
Pantothenate, dest., 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16½
lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l. works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Perborate,[6] NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
Peroxide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate,[6] dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works.....lb. 2.95 - 3.45
USP XII, gran., bbls., dms., works..lb. .10 - —
dried, bbls., dms., works. lb. .16 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst.,[6] bgs., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
kgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .10¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[6] tetra-basic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l.. same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works .....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, b g s., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.12.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .10
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, works.. 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works, 100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .07 - .10
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms.....lb.10.50 - —
Sulphamerazin, dms.....lb.10.50 - —
Sulphathiazole, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.50 - —
500-lb. lots.....lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.80
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
powd., bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .35
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Tetrapyrophosphate,[6] anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand cont. (125-250 lbs.)..lb. .19 - .22
Solvent naphtha,[6] dms., wks.gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .27 - —
high-flash,[5] dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
wire enamel,[6] ret. dms., c.l., frt. equalized..gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .22 - —
Soybean meal,[1] 41%, Decatur, bulk, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000-60,000 lbs., works..lb. .20 - —
20,000-40,000 lbs., works.lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .20½- .24
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¼- —
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 1.60 - 1.90
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .33 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squaw vine, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 2.25 - —
White, bls.....lb. .14 - .16
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .14 - .14½

an Old Product

TAKES ON NEW TASKS

Plain, old-fashioned Bicarbonate of Soda is an amazingly versatile chemical product. Household remedy for many common ills . . . key ingredient for dozens of pharmaceuticals . . . basic in baking powder and millers' choice for self-rising flour—"bi-carb" plays its homely, useful roles.

"Bi-carb" is just as essential in hundreds of industrial operations . . . is the active ingredient in several types of fire fighting equipment . . . helps tan leather . . . prevents sap stain in lumber . . . performs importantly in the production of plastics, sponge rubber and in heat-treatment of special steels . . . neutralizes acids and removes caustic.

Through Mathieson Research, "bi-carb" assumes great new importance in the textile industry. Commercially developed, Mathieson's new process for removing caustic with "bi-carb" speeds up production, lowers cost, eliminates acid's disadvantages . . . removes caustic by *changing* it into sodium carbonate (soda ash).

The Mathieson Research and Technical Staffs are also applying "bi-carb" experience to certain phases of the paper industry. Perhaps their accumulated knowledge of "bi-carb's" versatility may hold important meaning for you—may bring to light possibilities you haven't thought of. *Cooperation means progress for all.*

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CHEMICALS

THE MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (INC.) 60 EAST 42nd ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

BICARBONATE OF SODA . . . CAUSTIC SODA . . . SODA ASH . . . LIQUID CHLORINE . . . CHLORINE DIOXIDE
AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS & AQUA . . . . H T H PRODUCTS . . . . FUSED ALKALI PRODUCTS . . . . SYNTHETIC SALT
CAKE . . . . DRY ICE . . . . CARBONIC GAS . . . . SODIUM CHLORITE PRODUCTS . . . . SODIUM METHYLATE

Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 4.06 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.19 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .0687- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09¼
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Starch iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms..lb. .53 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., e.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- .06¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.18
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, bbls., c.l., works..ton.52.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.54.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.50.00 -60.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Styrchnine, NF, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .70 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .60 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs., oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, NF, 100 ozs.....oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs.....oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs., oz. .58 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazin, USP, 100-lb. dms., lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphamerazin, dms.....lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms...lb. 4.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins, lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, dms., 1,000 - lb. lots..lb. 2.50 - —
500-lb. lots.....lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.80
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contracts..long ton.16.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l. works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08¼
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works..lb. .07 - .09
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., works, lb. .18 - .21
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls....lb. .08 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points,
Baltu..unit-ton. .65 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .51 - .54
others .....unit-ton. .57 - .84

Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton.
Superphospate,[1] gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized; guaranteed 18%, 19% or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.

triple, 40% or more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida, unit-ton. .63 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .70 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .75 - —

Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

Sweet basil, bls., r.o.b. Calif..lb. .98 - .99

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Talc, dom., aluminum-flake type, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works .....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks..ton.17.50 -43.00
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94% bgs., c.l., works, ton.13.00 -18.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works, ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
imp. Canada, bgs., c.l....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,5] edible, tanks.....lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
special, loose .....lb. .08¼- —
sulphonated, 35% (24% fat). dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l....lb. .06¾- .07
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l....lb. .07¾- .07¼
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., ¼c. higher.

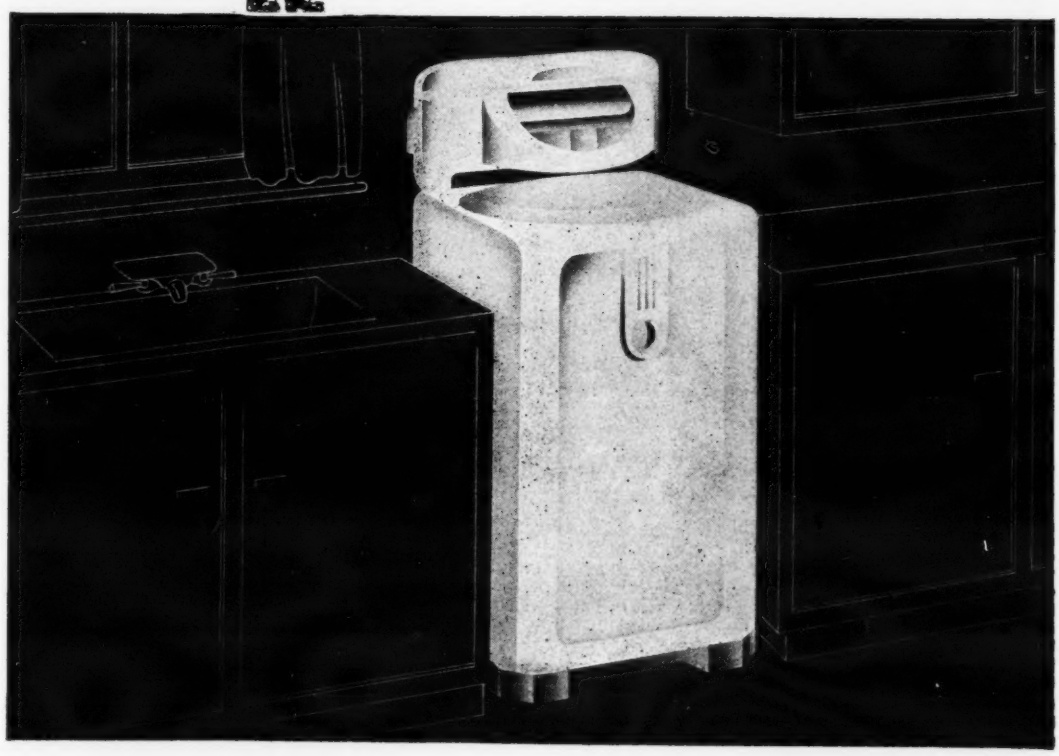
Tamarind, bbls. .....lb. .13 - .14
Tankage,[1] animal, feed, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 5.53 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk. Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 & .10
Tapioca flour,[1,5] Brazil, bgs..lb. .06½- .07¼
Java, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil,[1,6] 15-18%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .26½- .27½
l.c.l., works .....gal. .28½- .29¾
25%, dms., c.l., works....gal. .30 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .32 - —
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara, powd., divd. N. Y.....ton.120.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47¾- .48
dms. .....lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs., lb. .52¾- .56
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l., lb. .75 - .80
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South .....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .34 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.05
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .19 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum)
Tetrachloroethane, dms., wks.lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).

Tetrallin, dms. .....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works..lb.12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots..lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, bots., dms., 100 grams..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. .....lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works..lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] California, French type, lbs., f.o.b. Pacific Coast..lb. .82 - .84
Spanish, bls.....lb. .16¾- .17¼
Thymol, cns. .....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms. .....lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Timbo root,[3,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride,[6] anhydrous.....lb. No stocks.
Crystals,[6] bbls., bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Metal,[1,6] Straits .....lb. .52 - —
Oxide,[6] bbls. .....lb. .54 - .55
Tetrachloride,[6] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .81 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1,6] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., divd..lb. .15½- —
smaller lots, divd.....lb. .15½- .15¾
nonchalking,[1,6] bgs., c.l., divd. E..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., divd..lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, divd..lb. .17 - .17¼
plain,[6] bgs., c.l., divd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one delivery, divd..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, divd....lb. .15 - .15¼
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .06 - —
calcium base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .05¾- —

Titanium pigment, calcium-rutile base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base,[1,6] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. cst. ¼c. higher, c.l., divd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works...lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works, lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works...lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. .78 - .82
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs....lb. .96 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return, works..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .28 - —
West Minnequa, Colo.gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, ret. dms., works, gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .29½- —
West Minnequa, Colo.gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls.lb.. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100 ozs. oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .27 - .32
Trisamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., divd..lb. .49 - —
cns., works.....lb. .53 - .55
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —

"DOC" RUTILE SAYS:

"Prepare for peacetime markets!"



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DU PONT

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DU PONT RUTILE TITANIUM PIGMENTS

DU PONT RESEARCH MEANS PIGMENT PROGRESS

Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. ..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .08½- —
tanks ..lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l. ..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. ..lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene,[6] d m s., c.l., works, Zone 1, frt. alld. ..lb. .08 - —
Zone 2, same basis ..lb. .08½- —
Zone 3, same basis ..lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse. ..lb. .09 - —
Trichloroethylene, l.c.l. prices, ¼c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[6] CP, cns., works ..lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works ..lb. .28½- .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .28½- .31½
tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[6] d m s., c.l., frt. alld. in E. ..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .18½- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns. ..lb. .40 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works ..lb. 1.10 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E. ..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis ..lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .90 - —
Trimethylolpropane, bbls. ..lb. .65 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[6] bbls. ..lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works ..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works ..ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works ..ton.16.00 - —

Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root.[2,4] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[2] 99-99.7%, dms., works ..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs. ..lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey ..lb. .12 - .12½
Haitian, New Orleans, bls. ..lb. .09 - .09½
Madras, bgs. ..lb. .12 Nom.
Turpentine, gum, ret. dms. ..gal. .88 - .89
sulphate-wood, ret. dms., c.l., gal. .65½- .76
tanks ..gal. .57½- .62½
wood, d.d., dms., East ..gal. .65 - .70
tanks ..gal. .60 - —
steam-dist.,[1] ret. dms. ..gal. .80 - .82
tanks ..gal. .74 - .75

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium,[6] oxide, black, bgs. ..lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs. ..lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts. ..ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts. ..ton.77.50 -85.00
import, pure, cs. ..lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports. ..ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), free ammonia content, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va. ..ton.50.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va., NH_3 ..ton.112.80 - —
usual Atla. and Gulf ports, NH_3 ..ton.116.60 - —
C and D prices are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.
Uva ursi leaves, bls. ..lb. .19 - .20

V

Valerian root, NF, bls. ..lb. .65 - .66
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s. ..ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s. ..ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works ..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works ..lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins ..lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins ..lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins ..lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins ..lb. 3.50 - 3.75
yellow label, tins ..lb. 3.25 - 3.50
West Indian, tins ..lb. No stocks
Vanillin,[1] makers, primary distrib., tins, ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more ..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots ..lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin tins, 25 lbs. or more ..lb. 2.35 - —
lignin tins, 25 lbs. or more, lb. 2.35 - —
Venice turpentine, artif., cns. ..lb. .24 - .26
Verdigris, bbls., bgs. ..lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[6] cbys., works ..lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works ..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works ..lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c., less 20% and 20% ..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis ..bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis ..bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works ..lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), mil. units .10 - .14
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol)
E (see Alpha tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide)
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls. ..lb. .55 - .60
..ton.53.00 - —
Wattle bark,[1] E. African, bgs., f.a.s. ..ton.53.00 - —
So. Afr., bgs., f.a.s. ..ton.53.00 - —
extract,[1] liquid, 85% tannin, bbls., works ..lb. .05½- .06¼
tanks ..lb. .04⅞- .05¼
solid, So. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock ..lb. .0672- .0687
E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock. ..lb. .0550- .0585
Wax, Bayberry, bgs. ..lb. No stocks
Bees,[1] bleached, USP, white, bricks, bgs., ton ..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton, lb. .60 - —
ctns., ton ..lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton ..lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, African, bgs., ton ..lb. .40 - —
up to 1 ton ..lb. .41 - —
100-200 lbs. ..lb. .43 - —
Cent. or So. Amer., sunbleachable, bgs., ton ..lb. .44¾ Nom.
unbleachable, bgs., ton, lb. .41½ Nom.
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton, lb. .53½- —
dics., bgs., tons ..lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton ..lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton ..lb. .57½ —
ctns., ton ..lb. .58½- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton ..lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton, lb. .35 - .36
Candelilla, powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton ..lb. .44 - —
smaller lots ..lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots ..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots ..lb. .72¼- .81¼
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots ..lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots ..lb. .76¾- .86¼
No. 3, bgs., ton ..lb. .73½- —
smaller lots ..lb. .74½- .83½
refined, bgs., ton ..lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots ..lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton ..lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots ..lb. .84¼- .93¼
No. 2, bgs., ton ..lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots ..lb. .82¼- .91¼
No. 3 bgs., ton ..lb. .79 - —
smaller lots ..lb. .80 - .89
carnauba wax, powdered (same differentials as candelilla).
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., ton ..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots ..lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots ..lb. .16½- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton .. lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots ..lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs. ..lb. No stocks
Micro-crystalline, 170°-175° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons yearly, contract, group 3, works ..lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots ..lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis ..lb. .12⅝- —
smaller lots ..lb. .13 - .13¾
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis ..lb. .16¼- —
smaller lots ..lb. .16½- .17½
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis ..lb. .14⅝- —
smaller lots ..lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis ..lb. .28¾- —
Montan, domestic, bgs. ..lb. .30 - .35
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton ..lb. .49½- .51¾
smaller lots ..lb. .50½- .61¾
refined, bgs., ton ..lb. .62 - —
smaller lots ..lb. .63 - .72
powdered ouricury prices same as candelilla.
Paraffin (see under P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. ..lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs. ..lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. ..lb. .15 - .16
White precipitate,[2] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more ..lb. 2.60 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l. ..ton.18.60 -22.00
l.c.l. ..ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l. ..ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. ..ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l. ..ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. ..ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l. ..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. ..ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ..ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. ..ton.25.00 -29.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works, ton 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., wks, ton 7.00 - 9.00
Montan, domestic, bgs. ..lb. .30 - .35
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¾%, bgs., c.l. ..ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l. ..ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, bgs., c.l. ..ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l. ..ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l. ..ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l. ..ton.12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ..ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. ..ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls. ..lb. .06 - .07
tin, natural, bgs. ..lb. .17 - .18
rossed, green, bls. ..lb. .26 - .28
Wild indigo root, bls. ..lb. .17 - .18
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls. ..gal. .70 - .75
Leaves, bls. ..lb. .14 - .15
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y. ..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis ..ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis ..ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis ..ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs. ..lb. .20 - .23
Levant ..lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Wormwood, bls. ..lb. .30 - .50

X

Xantherrhiza, bls. ..lb. .24 - .25
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol,[6] (xylene), indus., ret., dms., works ..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal. ..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col. ..gal. .27 - —
10°, ret., dms., works ..gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal. ..gal. .30 - —

SOME OF THE PRODUCTS REQUIRING SULPHUR

ACIDS	LUBRICANTS
CHEMICALS	MATCHES
CLEANING FLUIDS	MEDICINE
DRUGS	PAINTS
DYESTUFFS	PAPER
EXPLOSIVES	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
FABRICS	PLASTICS
FERTILIZERS	PROCESSED FOODS
FILM	REFINED METALS
FOOD PRESERVATIVES	REFRIGERANTS
FUMIGANTS	RESINS
FUNGICIDES	RUBBER
GASOLINE	SYNTHETIC RUBBER
GLASS	SOAP
GLUE	SODA
GLYCERIN	SOLVENTS
INSECTICIDES	STEEL
KEROSENE	SUGAR
LEATHER	TEXTILES

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SULPHUR SERVES INDUSTRY

Xylol, 5° ret., dms., works....gal.	.42	—
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal.	.37	—
3°, ret., dms., works.....gal.	.47	—
-tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal.	.42	—
Xylol petroleum solvent, ret. dms., No. N. J..gal.	.26	—
Xylidin, mixed. dms.....lb.	.85	- .86

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns..lb.	1.90	- 2.00
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb.	.35	—
90 B units, dms.....lb.	.45	—
200 B units, dms.....lb.	.50	—
300 B units, dms.....lb.	.60	—
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb.	.22	—

Barium chromate price differentials on deliveries in the various other State and city zones are the same as those for chrome yellow, which are set forth below.

Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.....lb.	1.85	- 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...lb.	1.35	- 1.40
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb.	.16	—

Chrome yellow prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas), 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dutch, pink, bbls.....lb.	.09	- .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb.	1.37	- —
primrose, bbls., same basis..lb.	1.75	- —
Lithopone, bbls., ton lots, E. of Rockies..lb.	.55	- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb.	.65	- —
sulphide, orange, ca., kgs., works..lb.	1.10	Nom.
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs., lb.	2.56	- —
smaller lots.....lb.	2.58	- —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., worth..lb.	.04½-	.06½
yellow, bbls., works.....lb.	.02	- .03¾
French type, bbls., c.l.....lb.	.0345-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.0365-	—
Oxide, iron, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.05	- —
synth, bbls., c.l., works....lb.	.0685-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.071	- —
Persian orange (see O).		
Zinc,[6] bbls., same basis as chrome..lb.	.15	- —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb.	.15	- —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb.	.35	- .36
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).		
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb.	.21	- .25
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vis..oz.	3.00	- 5.75

Margarin Production Smaller in December

Production of margarin in December amounted to 52,423,785 pounds, compared with 55,271,641 pounds for November, and 49,741,752 pounds during December, 1943, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

	Pounds—December— 1944	1943
Production of uncolored oleomargarin	*49,413,585	†37,794,844
Withdrawn tax-paid	50,237,466	39,573,554

Used in Uncolored Margarin

Butter culture	.....	43
Butter flavor	1,933	192
Citric acid	243	1
Corn oil	1,011,630	980,363
Cottonseed oil	21,521,723	20,208,619
Cottonseed stearin	45	11,570
Derivative of glycerin	87,356	66,497
Diacetyl	99	75
Estearin	7,708	.....
Lecithin	57,881	39,449
Milk	8,775,283	6,559,417
Monostearin	35,692	34,287
Neutral lard	634,173	674,030
Oleo oil	502,340	757,338
Oleo stearin	215,476	205,359
Oleo stock	85,366	49,587
Peanut oil	440,119	441,279
Salt	1,560,966	1,190,732
Soda, benzoate of	29,923	24,794
Soybean oil	15,612,513	7,355,094
Soybean stearin	2,922	.....
Soy flakes	.....	42,928
Tallow	.....	14,657
Vitamin concentrate	8,364	7,770
Total	50,649,845	38,664,072
Production of colored oleomargarin	3,010,200	11,946,908
Withdrawn tax-paid	2,169,948	1,752,125

Used in Colored Margarin

Butter flavor	23	79
Color	5,043	20,480
Corn oil	2,368	11,180
Cottonseed oil	826,715	578,730
Cottonseed flakes	.....	82
Derivative of glycerin	2,814	11,741
Diacetyl	4	11
Estearin	184	.....
Lecithin	1,819	3,080
Milk	517,211	1,862,886
Monostearin	1,645	4,828
Neutral lard	52,243	103,359
Oleo oil	30,645	134,982
Oleo stearin	1,500	.....
Oleo stock	15,950	127,392
Peanut oil	401	3,180
Salt	98,333	414,141
Soda, benzoate of	1,585	10,074
Soybean oil	1,481,371	8,761,035
Soy flakes	400	.....
Vitamin concentrate	350	2,879
Total	3,040,604	12,051,048

* Of the amount produced, 9,727 pounds were reworked.
† Of the amount produced, 7,354 pounds were reworked.

Jacobs Heads Cotton Group

Dr. William P. Jacobs has resigned as president of Presbyterian College, Clinton, S. C., to become executive director of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works..lb.	.25	- —
smaller lots, works.....lb.	.30	- —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd..lb.	.16	- .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb.	.26	- .27
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb.	.29	- —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb.	.11¾-	.13½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb.	.12¾-	.13¾
Borate, bgs., c.l.....lb.	.12	- —
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers' grade, bbls., works..lb.	.09¾-	.10¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb.	.35	- —
dms. .....lb.	.40	- —
kgs. .....lb.	.37	- —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.	5.00	- —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	5.35	- —
gran., dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs.	5.75	- —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	6.50	- —
USP, dms.....lb.	.30	- .31
jars .....lb.	.35	- .36
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works lb.	.0315-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.04½-	.04½
tanks, works.....lb.	.0250-	—
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).		
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb.	.33	- .37
Dust,[2] bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.1035-	—
l.c.l., works.....lb.	.1135-	—
Fluoride, bbls.....lb.	.25	- .30
Hydrosulphite, dms., works..lb.	.16	- —
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb.	4.65	- 4.75
jars .....lb.	4.40	- —
report).		
Laurate, bbls.....lb.	.32	- .33
Metal,[1,2,3] (quotations in Protective Coatings market		
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn, 50-gal. dms..lb.	.16	- .19½
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular,[2] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07¼-	—
Zinc oxide, pigment, American process, com'l, lead free,[2] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07½-	—
leaded,[4] 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07⅝-	—
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07⅛-	—
French process, com'l, lead free,[2] bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.07⅝-	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.09¼-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.08¾-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.09¾-	—
USP,[2] 50-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l. .....lb.	.10¾-	—
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ½c. higher. Bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.		
Resinate,[4] 8.7% Zn, 100-lb. dms., lb.	.14½-	—
fused, pale, bbls.....lb.	.11	- .13
precipitated, dms., dlvd....lb.	.15	- —
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb.	.15	- .16
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald..lb.	.29	- —
ton lots, frt. equald...lb.	.30	- —
smaller lots, frt. equald.lb.	.31	- —
USP (same prices as tech.).		
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., wks., frt. alld..100 lbs.	3.40	- —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	4.15	- —
flake, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs.	3.80	- —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	4.55	- —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs.	5.35	- —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.	6.10	- —
Zinc sulphate, in bbls., 25c. higher.		
Sulphide,[1,2] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.08¾-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.08¾-	—
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.08¾-	—
Zinc sulphide, barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.0585-	—
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.0585-	—
fluorescent, pigment, works, frt. alld..lb.	.90	- 1.00
magnesium pigments, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb.	.06	- —
Zinc sulphide Pac. coast prices ¼c. higher Bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.		
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. lb.	.28	- .31
Tallate, 5% Zn, 50-gal. dms.lb.	.09¾-	—
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).		
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., cl., works..100 lbs.	5.65	- —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.	6.70	- —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, works, frt. alld..lb.	2.50	- 2.85
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb.	.06½-	—
dlvd. Pac. cst.....lb.	.06½-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.....lb.	.07	- —
Zirconium hydride, cns., works. lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Nitrate, kgs., works.....lb.	3.00	- 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works..ton.	75.00	-100.00
ex whse., Pac. cst.....lb.	.07	- —
white, 98%, grd., kgs.. works. lb.	1.80	- 2.00

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in OPD for March 5.

RESEARCH REPORT... from the VICTOR Laboratory Note Book

New Chemicals Available for Industrial Research

SUBJECT—PHOSPHONATE ESTERS

SUMMARY OF PROPERTIES

Name	DIOCTYL PHENYLPHOSPHONATE	DIOCTYL STYRYLPHOSPHONATE	DIOCTYL I-OCTENYLPHOSPHONATE
Formula	$C_6H_5P(=O)(OC_8H_{17})_2$	$C_8H_7P(=O)(OC_8H_{17})_2$	$C_8H_{15}P(=O)(OC_8H_{17})_2$
Physical State	Liquid	Liquid	Liquid
Color	Yellow to colorless	Straw to colorless	Straw to colorless
Molecular Weight	382	408	416
Specific Gravity	0.967 (25°C)	0.973 (28°C)	0.909 (28°C)
Refractive Index	1.477 (N_D)	1.500 (N_D)	1.455 (N_D)
Acidity	<0.5 cc 0.1 N NaOH/10 cc to phenol.	<0.5 cc 0.1 N NaOH/10 cc to phenol.	<0.5 cc 0.1 N NaOH/10 cc to phenol.
Hydrolysis	0.1 cc 0.1 N NaOH/10 g/2 hrs. in 100 cc boiling water to phenol.	0.2 cc 0.1 N NaOH/10 g/2 hrs. in 100 cc boiling water to phenol.	0.2 cc 0.1 N NaOH/10 g/2 hrs. in 100 cc boiling water to phenol.
Boiling Point	204–207°C (4 mm.)	235°C (4 mm.)	214°C (4 mm.)
Melting Point	Semi-solid at –70°C	Glass at –79°C	Viscous at –80°C
Surface Tension	32.3 dynes/cm (30°C)	32.7 dynes/cm (30°C)	29.6 dynes/cm (30°C)
Viscosity	27 centipoises (30°C)	57 centipoises (30°C)	21 centipoises (30°C)
Solubility	Sol. common org. solv.	Sol. common org. solv.	Sol. common org. solv.
Water Solubility	<.015 g/liter	<.0169 g/liter	<.0345 g/liter
Flash Point	370°F (open cup)	295°F (open cup)	395°F (open cup)
Fire Point	395°F (open cup)	325°F (open cup)	410°F (open cup)
Evaporation Rate	0.0031 g/sq. cm. (100 hrs. at 100°C)	0.0011 g/sq. cm. (100 hrs. at 100°C)	0.0078 g/sq. cm. (100 hrs. at 100°C)
Possible Uses	Plasticizer; anti-foaming agent; lubricant; oil-additive.	Plasticizer; anti-foaming agent; lubricant; oil-additive.	Plasticizer; anti-foaming agent; lubricant; oil-additive.

COMMENTS—These compounds represent a class of organic phosphorus compounds not previously available to industry. They differ from the well-known tertiary phosphate esters by having a carbon of one group directly attached to phosphorus. The octyl esters are high-boiling, inert, pure liquids which possess low evaporation rates, low water solubilities, and high degrees of compatibility in various resins.

Methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, amyl, phenyl, and cresyl esters of the three phosphonic acids could be made available. They comprise a large group of neutral organic phosphorus compounds which possess many varied properties.

NOTE—Because of present limitations in the supply of certain critical materials, samples of the above and other Victor Research Chemicals announced from time to time are not always available. Those that are will be sent promptly upon request. Others, for which research has established important uses in essential war production, are already available in commercial quantities.

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Health Plans Still Foggy

A bill of a plan of state medical care has been introduced in the New York legislature. The plan would be funded by means of a tax on payrolls and wages. Apparently it would not benefit individual enterprisers, farm-workers, and others not in wage or salary categories; it has the same scope as the unemployment benefit. Expansion of national health facilities to meet the needs of returning veterans is being promoted in Congress. And "Old King Coal" of organized labor purposes to levy on all coal mined a tax of 10 cents per ton to finance a program of medical care for coalminers and their dependents.

Those are but three of the dozens of schemes to provide medical care for those whose needs exceed their ability to pay. In addition, the country is filled with plans for the provision of more adequate medical facilities more uniformly distributed geographically and socially.

Everybody else is blamed for the faults at which this group or that is aiming a medical care scheme. Medical leaders, more or less reluctantly admitting at least inadequacies, declare that the profession is not at fault, but insist that the remedying of conditions be left to them. They ask for governmental assistance, but under their control of everything from drug to fee.

If those who are qualified by experience do not before many months get realistic and present a practicable, effective plan of improved and cheapened medical service for everybody, government will come in "whole hog."

Men or Materials

Nurses have no voting strength. So, the government goes right along with the idea of making them do warwork. It is not so easy to account for the permitted uselessness of squawkers, hoofers, and strippers in nightbars, plush saloons, and juke joints.

The military needs of the nation are full of lacks of men and materials. The so-called "selective" service goes illogically along plugging the military men needs with men dragged out of the providing of materials needs. File-clerks, customer's men, insurance peddlers, necktiemakers, and other fully dispensables are set up as potential replacements for warworkers; although everybody knows that it is far easier to train a soldier than to train an efficient industrial laborer. And government "workers" flourish by the tens of thousands.

The situation in war's needs has reached a stage where the military must choose between men and materials. It must get along with men drawn from less essential jobs or try to get along with less essential materials. It cannot both take essential men and get essential materials.

Somehow the military must contrive to do a more realistic job of determining essentialness of employment. It must use its own criterions, but these must be honestly set up and honestly applied—by all concerned.

—O-P-D—

Safeguarding Poisons

There is a bill in the Assembly of the State of New York (No. 1114) which would make it unlawful to manufacture, transport, sell, or offer "any article of food or food products . . . having or bearing poisonous or deleterious substances without marking, branding, or labeling on said container the percentage of such poisonous or deleterious substances contained therein." The drafter of this indefinite proscription has said that the introducer intends that containers of food shall tell what poisonous or deleterious substances are present in the contents as a preservative, a condition which he believes to exist. He has no knowledge of what these dangerous ingredients are. So, he shoots at random.

It may be with a purpose of better defining his aim that the same assemblyman has sponsored another bill (Int. 1849), which would require the labeling of any article; made, sold, or given away in the State, to declare the percentage of any "anilin, antimony, benzene (benzol), cyanogen, ethylene, hydrochloric acid, halowax, hydrofluoric acid, lead, mercury, nitric acid, pitch and tar, tetrachloroethane, trichloroethylene, toluol, and xylol" contained therein. But, that absurdity messes things up twice as badly.

The mere fact of the introduction of such legislation is harmful to the chemical and related industries. It should be—really it must be—a primary purpose and endeavor of these groups to learn in all detail why such legislation is proposed and to see that the purpose thereof is attained reasonably, practicably, and effectively.

The social desirability of safeguarding the handling and use of poisonous materials needs no argument. The ethical responsibility of those who provide these materials to provide also reasonable, practicable means of preventing mishaps from them must also be admitted. But, it cannot be syllogistically or otherwise reasoned that a legislative mandate of such providing is either necessary or desirable. In this, as in all other matters of human relations, the best results are obtained when their effecting is most largely voluntary.

There are many laws to safeguard the handling and use of poisonous articles. These exist because there has been a demonstrable need to supplement, even to replace, voluntary control. For the same reason, demand for still more such laws persists and grows.

It is not good public relations stubbornly to oppose this demand. It is always good public relations to remove the reasons for such demands. The realistic view is that such a Utopian achievement is beyond human capability—and there must be "poison" laws. Those who provide poisons must see to it, for the best effectuation of the statutory purpose, as well as for their own well-being, that these laws are properly constructed.

—O-P-D—

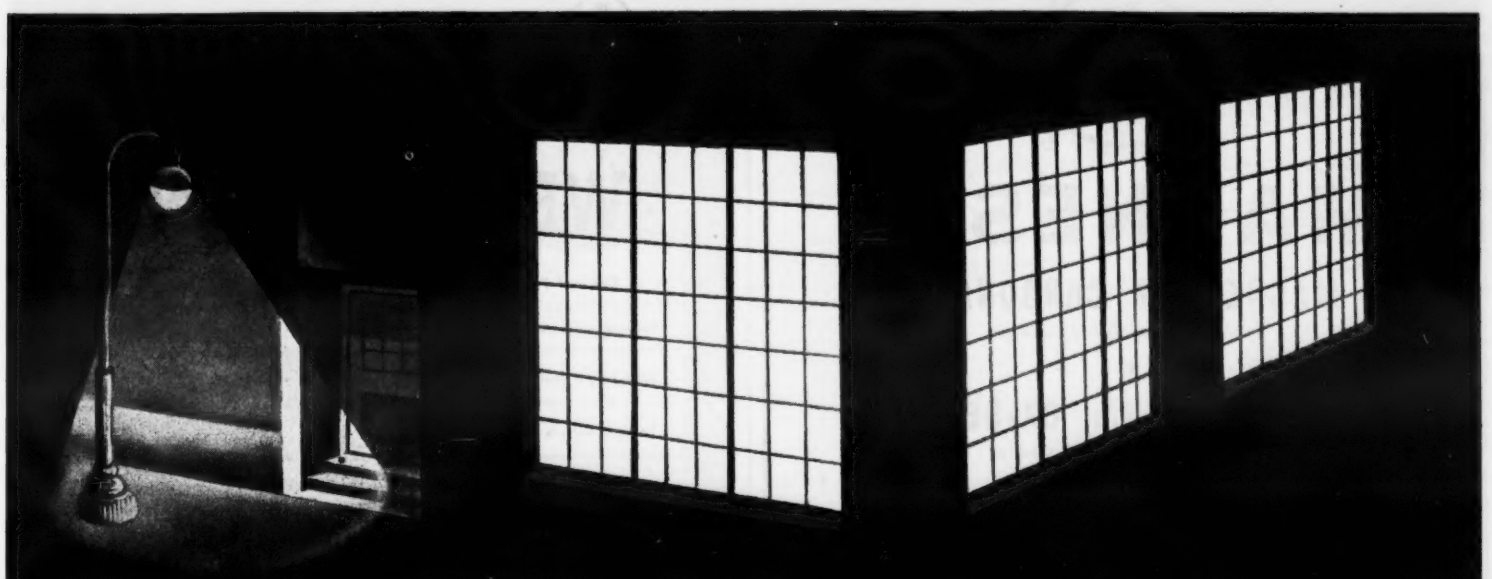
Plantfood Possibilities

One of the big problems of agronomy derives from the fact that plants cannot be educated to accept a change of basic diet. The old NPK nutriment must be provided. So, the chemically expert laborers in agronomic fields are obliged to work toward bigger supplies of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash: they cannot, yet, hope to introduce substitutes.

That is what makes the NPK situation what it is in attractiveness to experimenters in socialized democracy or something like that with a different name. The chemist has done much at the N end of the trio—so much, in fact, that, when the abnormal consumption in munitions comes to an end, a lot of idle capacity will be lying around luring experimenters of the socializing sort. Nature has done well by the United States in the matter of phosphorus-bearing minerals. The lure of these extensive resources for the aforementioned experimenters is widely perceptible. The interest of these folk in the K member of the plantfood trio—and it is no small concern—arises from the opposite side of the list of influences: they feel that there is not enough potash in the United States.

The recent presentation on potash by the Committee on National Fertilizers and Lime Policy is significantly worded. Its recommendation that domestic deposits be conserved by means of a policy of extensive importation is a good one—from the public-weal point of view: it fails to provide a suitable niche for the domestic potash industry, which has so eminently served the nation under the stress of war. The committee recognizes the wisdom of safeguarding the industry, but it leaves the matter there. The new potash-lands lease of the General Land Office points to an idea of a governmental stockpile—another lure for socializing experimenters. There is, moreover, a feeling in various parts of the Federal administration that the government must own the potash, otherwise there will be none available for expanded experimentation in subsidized agriculture.

There is a job here for the chemist: to devise a commercially practicable method of getting potash from alunite, feldspar, and other potassic minerals. Now that there is to be a new, big use for silica in the plastics field, aluminum from clay gets into the practical category. That sort of trims off the profit in aluminum from alunite, but boosts the attractiveness of silica from feldspar. It is not beyond expectation that a good building material can be got as a by-product of the extraction of potash from alunite—and the exclusion of government from the potash business.



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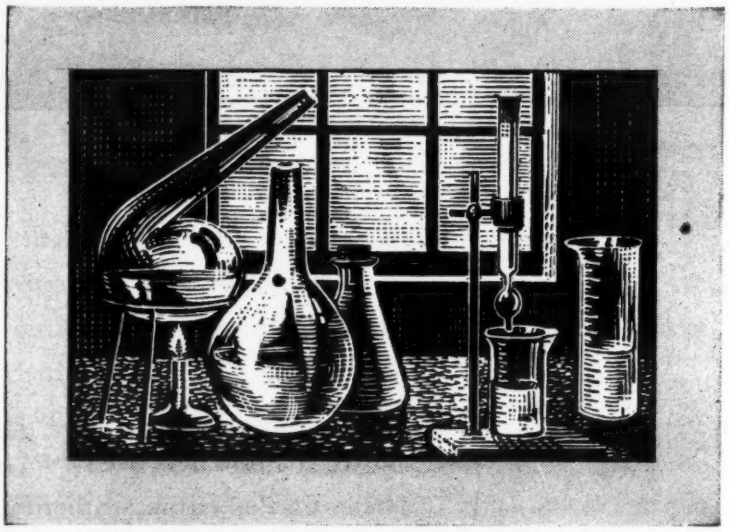

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Heavy Chemicals

Shipping conditions gave no visible sign of improvement last week, although government agencies took rigid steps to relieve the congestion by declaring a five-day embargo on l.c.l. lots. Some of the largest heavy chemical producers contended there were signs that transportation facilities were finally showing the effect of three years of constant pressure and that considerable repair work was necessary to keep tanks and boxcars rolling at the previous rate. To further aggravate traffic, came the floods in the Middlewest and in sections of New England. Many chemical plants have cutback their production in an effort to curb inventories. Current influences have also affected the major consuming industries. Where emergency stocks were not carried, the call for deliveries has been urgent with plenty of condemnation when shipments failed to arrive. The overall demand, however, has broadened with the government a heavy buyer of chemicals essential to the war effort. Trade opinions were confused as to the duration of the present stringency, but the opinion was almost unanimous that the railroads had done a bangup job until the ice-pack early last month.

Production difficulties, manpower shortages and increasing military demands for copper and aluminum have resulted in a tighter controlled materials situation for the second quarter of 1945 than at any time during the last several quarters, with the result that some war procurement agency production programs may have to be modified.

Fourteen wholesalers of industrial chemicals reporting to the Bureau of the Census aggregate sales of $750,000 in January, showed a gain of 7 percent over December and an inventory decline of 5 percent. In comparison with January, 1944, their sales were up 4 percent and their inventories also increased 4 percent.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 89.3 in the week ended March 3, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 89.7 in the previous week and 87.0 percent a year ago.

Production and supply figures appearing in some of the following market reports were released by the Chemicals Bureau of WPB unless otherwise specified.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
169.0	169.0	169.0	170.6

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

Acetic Anhydride—Production for the month of December was placed at 43,899,666 pounds compared with 42,326,551 pounds for the preceding month. Stocks at the end of December were 12,108,161 pounds against 12,379,571 pounds at the end of November.

Ammonia — Available supplies of ammonia for civilian uses are expected to become very tight in the next few months because of increased requirements for the material by the military, it was stated in WPB circles March 8. At the present time the army is consuming the entire production of its ordnance plants. The amount will be insufficient to meet requirements of the plans scheduled, and within a month or two it may be necessary for the military to dip into the production of the commercial plants. There is also the probability that some of the ammonia needs will have to be obtained from Canada, it was said.

Aluminum — Reports emanating from WPB sources state that because producers must meet greatly increased monthly requirements, they will be unable to make available only an extremely small quantity of castings, and probably not sheets or extrusions, against deferred allotments to manufacturers of aluminum household utensils.

Ammonia Bicarbonate—Buying interest has increased for this chemical. Purchases could be classified as military because a lot of the material has been used in the preparation of constituents going into "K" rations.

Ammonia Silicofluoride — Demand for use in the metal casting industry has continued active and accounted for the movement of a large part of current production. The supply situation was reported tight with enough material to cover essential requirements.

Ammoniac Sal—No easement of demand for use in the manufacture of dry batteries. The movement was somewhat bottlenecked by the shortage of transportation facilities and warehouse stocks have remained at a definitely low level.

Barium Chemicals — Supply situation has shown some improvement with enough material available in both carbonate and chloride to cover essential civilian requirements promptly if transportation facilities will permit.

Bauxite—The War Shipping Administration has announced its approval of Rate Order No. 317 establishing a rate of $5.70 per ton, plus a surcharge of 31 percent on shipments of chemical bauxite in bulk from Surinam to United States Atlantic ports, and a rate of $5.45 per ton, plus a surcharge of 32 percent on shipments from British Guiana to the same destinations.

Calcium Chloride — Demand reported holding regardless of the advanced season. Shipments remained considerably under schedule, current transportation facilities being unable to prevent stocks from increasing at producing plants where storage space is being taxed.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Recent allocations of this chemical gave 956,963 pounds for fire extinguishers. This represented 93 percent of February requests against 99 percent in January. Civilian degreasing was allowed 1,479,032 pounds last month or 95 percent, compared with 97 percent in January. Dry cleaning allotments depended upon the recommendation of the Office of Civilian Requirements.

Chlorine — Shipments have been delayed in getting away from works through a shortage of tankcars. Manpower shortage, repairs and traffic congestion have all played a part in the slow return of empty tanks from consuming plants. General demand was reported active.

Fluorspar—One of the most productive areas in the West is in the Zuni mountains, Valencia county, New Mexico, according to the Geological Survey. A detailed study of this section has been made and maps prepared showing the results of the work done in 1944. Since the opening of the mines in 1940, about 120,000 tons of crude fluorspar have been produced.

Lead Peroxide — Small lots have commanded the most attention, with the movement confined chiefly to specific requirements. Limited production has kept the market position firm.

Methyl Chloride — December production was placed at 2,316,554 pounds, compared with 2,499,243 pounds in November. Supplies at the end of December were 426,121 pounds against 423,711 pounds at the close of November.

Potash Carbonate—Consuming interest continued active, with production sufficient to cover essential requirements and enough to satisfy about 50 percent of other wants. The movement to consumers has experienced some delay through traffic complications.

Potash Caustic — Production remained under pressure but essential requirements were reported to have been satisfied. The maintenance of steady consuming demand has held the market in a tight position, with transportation conditions preventing the replenishment of warehouse stocks.

Soda Ash—Shipping conditions were

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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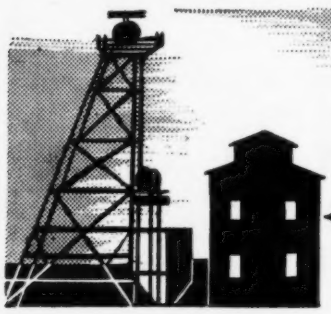

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no better for this material last week and the shortage of boxcars was probably worse. Production has been cutback in an effort to alleviate the accumulation of plant inventories but there was plenty of ash awaiting removal while storage facilities were heavily taxed. There was a broad demand current and industries who permitted their stocks to run low were urgent in their calls for delivery. Under such conditions, it has been impossible to replenish warehouse stocks and the spot market was definitely short of supplies.

Soda, Caustic—This market revealed no improvement in its shipping position. Deliveries were restricted by the shortage of tanks as well as boxcars. Demand has broadened into the urgent stage, while stocks at plants have been mounting. Storage facilities have been overtaxed, and like soda ash, production has been cutback in an attempt to check the overflow of plant inventories. Flooded districts in the Middlewest and in sections of New England have tended to aggravate the movement of material that had been channeled to consumers.

Soda Nitrite—Not unusually active on account of restricted dye operations. Stocks in warehouse have been reduced on account of delayed shipments from works.

Tin—Bolivian tin prices during the remainder of the basic tin agreement between Bolivia and the United States will be increased from 60c. to 63½c., the Foreign Economic Administration stated. The price of 63½c. is to be effective from December 19, 1944 to June 30, 1945, the date of expiration of the basic agreement. The price increase was designed to encourage maximum production of Bolivian tin ores. At home, with Government reserves of tin down to a dangerously low level, WPB has again revised Order M-43 to tighten up on the less-essential uses for the metal. In addition, parts of the order have been clarified and new purchase certifications added.

Acids

Acetic—Production of synthetic during December amounted to 24,701,553 pounds, compared to 26,451,893 pounds in November. November output was the largest recorded during the year 1944. Supplies at the end of December were 7,626,408 pounds against 9,808,324 pounds at the end of November. Production of natural, including that from calcium acetate, for December was 3,239,071 pounds against 3,546,799 pounds for the preceding month. Stocks of this variety at the close of the year were 1,486,345 pounds, compared with 1,427,012 pounds at the end of November.

Lactic—December output registered 317,476 pounds of edible, compared with 253,222 pounds in November. Supplies of edible at the close of the month amounted to 168,445 pounds against 241,162 pounds at the close of December. Production of technical for December was 682,786 pounds against 615,170 pounds in November. Stocks at the end of the month amounted to 291,339 pounds, compared with 243,012 pounds at the end of November.

Oxalic—Production was keyed up to the highest level of 1944 during December. Output was 1,625,357 pounds, compared with 1,550,344 pounds in November. The supply at the end of the month was placed at 311,210 pounds against 349,778 pounds at the close of the preceding month.

Sulphuric—Demand continued active while the movement was somewhat irregular owing to transportation complications and the availability of tankcars. Reports were also heard of delays resulting from flooded areas. No material improvement in the supply situation could be noted although WPB allocation has given a better balance to overall distribution.

Baltimore, March 9—Activities in the production of sulphuric acid proceed about as in the last weeks, with all of the plants here active and turning out as much acid as before. The allocation also remains the same, with output meeting the government requirements and with the available manpower adequate for the mechanical equipment, because of the latter's automatic character. Acid-making materials appear to be arriving in sufficient quantities to meet the situation, and the price adjustment is also unchanged, with the highs realized by producers in March two years ago still applied.

Surplus Medicinals

—*Continued from page 7*

Silver Protein Tablets, 53,199 bottles, Columbus, Ohio; 3,980 bottles, Louisville, Ky.

Soda Acetate, 1,590 pounds, Denver, Colo.; 700 pounds, Pueblo, Colo.; 1,600 pounds, San Francisco.

Soda Alurate Tablets, 3,000 bottles, Richmond, Va.

Soda Borate, 10,000 pounds, Richmond, Va.

Soda Citrate, 2,500 pounds, Seattle, Wash.

Soda Fluoride, 14,995 pounds, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; 3,000 pounds, Seattle, Wash.

Soda Lime, 32,850 pounds, Louisville, Ky.; 4,000 drums, Louisville, Ky.

Soda Phosphate, 625 pounds, Denver, Colo.

Starch, 2,300 ounces, Richmond, Va.

Starch, Soluble, 4,300 ounces, Louisville, Ky.

Sulphanilamide Tablets, 4,500 bottles, New York.

Sulphonatum Bitumen, N.F., 1,500 pounds, Richmond, Va.

Sulphosalicylic Acid Reagent, 4,000 ounces, Richmond, Va.

Tartaric Acid, 6,875 pounds, Louisville, Ky.; 1,000 pounds, San Francisco.

Uranium Nitrate Reagent, 150 ounces, Richmond, Va.

Urea Reagent, 6,000 ounces, Richmond, Va.

Zinc Chloride, 335 pounds, Louisville, Ky.; 825 pounds, Toledo, Ohio.

Zinc Oxide Ointment, 11,934 pounds, New York.

Zinc Oxide, 6,976 pounds, Louisville, Ky.

Zinc Peroxide, 145,000 bottles, San Francisco.

Rohm & Haas Co. Names Miller Assistant to President

Arthur M. Miller has been made assistant to the president of Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia. Mr. Miller is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and of Harvard University. He was originally associated with the Tennessee Eastman Corporation, in charge of engineering at its Kingsport, Tennessee, plant. He subsequently served with the General Chemical Company, New York, as assistant director of operations. Since 1933 Mr. Miller has been with the Tennessee Valley Authority, originally as works manager of the chemical plants at Muscle Shoals, and since 1938 as director of the TVA Department of Chemical Engineering.

Junior Chemical Engineers To Hear Dr. Gettler

The Junior Chemical Engineers of New York will meet at Childs Restaurant, 109 W. Forty-second street, March 28th. Dr. Alex O. Gettler, chief toxicologist of the City of New York, will address the group on "Chemistry in Crime Detection."

European Chemists Society Re-Elects Officers

American Society of European Chemists and Pharmacists at a recent meeting re-elected the following officers: President, Dr. Henry Goldschmiedt; secretary, Dr. Benno Baecker; treasurer, Curt Simson.

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—Continued from page 4

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CUMIN SEED—49 bgs, 6,370 lbs, Griffith Laboratories
DILLSEED—400 bgs, 52,000 lbs, Joensson & Cross
400 bgs, 52,000 lbs, R J Spitz & Co
1,000 bgs, 130,000 lbs, East India Trading Co
18 bgs, 2,340 lbs, K S Lister
FENNEL SEED—80 bgs, 10,400 lbs, K S Lister
20 bgs, 2,600 lbs, Holford Lewis
FLEASEED HUSK—557 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co
460 bgs, T M Duche & Sons
GLUE, ANIMAL—200 bgs, Polish Trading Co
BONE—600 bgs, Polish Trading Co
GUM, CHICLE—210 cs, Earle Bros
18 cs, Herman Weber & Co
GUAIAC—8 bgs, Geck Trading Co
KARAYA—66 bgs, S B Penick & Co
66 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co
190 bgs, Orbis Product Corp
660 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co
66 bgs, Wm A Allison & Co
POWDERED—16 bgs, Aniline & Extract Co
HAIR, HORSE—30 cs, S Zeitlins & Sons
HENBANE LEAVES—15 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co
HONEY—5 cks, Porcella, Vicini & Co
ILMENITE SAND—448,000 lbs, National Lead Co
KYANITE—500 tons
LICORICE ROOT—1,032 bgs, Afghan American Trading Co
MANGROVE BARK—650 bgs, H J Lepow
MANIOC STARCH—1,000 bgs, 140,000 lbs
MARJORAM LEAVES—40 bgs, Porcella, Vicini & Co
MURU MURU KERNELS—2,100 bgs, Durkee Famous Foods
MENTHOL—5 cs, McKesson & Robbins
10 cs, Vick Chemical Co
MYROBALANS—2,800 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter
1,280 bgs, Tannin Product Export Co
2,000 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
1,280 bgs, Barkey Importing Co
NUX VOMICA—20 tons, Volkart Bros
OIL, BABASSU—584 dms, United States Commercial Co
BALSAM—4,480 lbs
CASTOR—200 dms, Davies, Turner & Co
100 bbls, Royal Bank of Canada
CORNMINT—130 cs, A Maschmeijer, Jr. Inc
ESSENTIAL—10 crates, R Fabien & Co
42 cs, R Fabien & Co
30 cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co
6 cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co
EUCALYPTUS—8 cs, Synfleur Scientific Laboratories
7 cs, J Berlage Co
4 cs, Geo Lueders & Co
4 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co
LEMONGRASS—6 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
11 dms, Givaudan Delawanna
1 dm, J D Walsh Co
13 dms, Maywood Chemical Works
10 dms, Norda, Ltd
10 dms, W J Bush & Co
10 dms, Geo Lueders & Co
2 dms, Trubek Laboratories
LIME—10 cs, Barclay Bank
MURU MURU—172 dms, E F Drew & Co
ORANGE—160 cs, Consumers Import Co
30 cs, W J Bush & Co
2 cs, Ungerer & Co
SASSAFRAS—20 dms, Norton & Ellis, Inc
10 dms, Trubek Laboratories
PAPAIN—4 cs, American Ferment Co
PAPRIKA—220 bgs, 30,800 lbs, J W Hanf & Co
400 bgs, 56,000 lbs, M J Golombeck
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—50 bls, United States Commercial Co
RESIN, VEGETABLE—58 cs, Astoria Importing Co
483 cs, L W Dumont Co
65 cs, C T Wilson & Co
115 cs, Pan American Rotenone Corp
40 cs, Earle Bros
400 cs, Otis Astoria Corp
284 cs, Chicle Development Co
RHUBARB—20 bgs, Brown Agencies
60 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co
151 bgs, Peek & Velsor
SAFFRON—6 bls, J L Hopkins & Co
SCAMMONY ROOT—42 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co
SAGE LEAVES—24 bls, Credo Commodities Co
SANDALWOOD—125 bgs, Geo Lueders & Co
SHELLAC—362,780 lbs
SOAP BARK—50 bls, S B Penick & Co
STEATITE—1,120 bgs, United States Commercial Co
TAPIOCA FLOUR—6,490 bgs, 908,600 lbs, United States Commercial Co
4,000 bgs, 560,000 lbs, Geismar & Co
11,000 bgs, 1,540,000 lbs, Stein, Hall & Co
TARA, POWDERED—450 bgs, Irving Trust Co
4,700 bgs, Asher, Kates & Co
400 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
VALERIAN ROOT—30 bgs, Allaire, Woodward & Co
WATTLE BARK EXTRACT—990 bls, Barkey Importing Co
3,832 bls, Guaranty Trust Co
1,650 bls, Van Norden & Archibald
WAX, BEES—25 bgs, Geck Trading Co
6 bgs, Curacao Trading Co
7 bgs, Machado & Co
37 bgs, Schutte & Focke
10 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada
5 seroons, J Marichal
100 bgs, E A Bromund Co
100 bgs, Smith & Nichols
CARNAUBA—100 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
OURICURY—168 bgs, Distributing & Trading Co
WINE LEES—144 bgs, Tartaric Raw Material, Inc

Western Match Company, Ltd., Victoria, British Columbia, has been formed with a capital of $500,000.

Barytes Consumption

Consumption of primary barytes in 1943 and 1944 was distributed, according to governmental data, as follows among its major users:—

	Tons	
	1943	1944
Well-drilling	148,142	276,463
Chemicals and lithopone	223,761	170,926
Glass	24,076	26,893
Filler	38,445	35,928

Alkali Export Suit

—Continued from page 3

whether the petition for review of the district court's decision should not take the ordinary course of going first to the circuit court of appeals before coming before the supreme court. The government contends that the question is not of sufficient importance to warrant departure from the usual rule and to be appealed directly to the supreme court.

The defendant associations and companies have been charged by the government in its anti-trust suit before the New York district court with assigning exclusive marketing areas to association members; limiting foreign products from shipping alkali to the United States; systematic suppression of competition from firms outside the associations; and with price maintenance—all in violation of section 1 of the Sherman act.

Ammunition Container to Run Arkansas Gov't Plant

Ammunition Container Corporation, a subsidiary of the American Can Company, will place a new factory in operation for the government at Pine Bluff, Ark., which will have a production goal of six million artillery ammunition containers monthly.

National Starch Names Pascal Midwest Manager

National Starch Products, Inc., New York, has appointed Donald D. Pascal manager of its Midwestern division, with headquarters in Washtenaw avenue and 36 Place, Chicago. He has been with the organization for fifteen years.

Meyer Ayrton Co. V.P.

H. Meyer was elected a vice-president and director of the Ayrton Chemical Company, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York.

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Obituaries

James L. Ashley

James Lincoln Ashley, a director of The International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., who retired in 1939 as secretary and treasurer and as vice-president and treasurer of the International Nickel Company, Inc., died unexpectedly in New York March 6. He was seventy-five years of age.

Born in New York, Mr. Ashley joined International Nickel when it was organized in 1902, as assistant to the president, later serving as assistant secretary, secretary and treasurer. In 1928, in a corporate reorganization, he was elected secretary and treasurer of the parent company, the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., and vice-president and treasurer of the International Nickel Company, Inc., the United States subsidiary.

When Mr. Ashley retired in December, 1939, he was the one person in the organization who had attended every annual meeting of the companies and the predecessor company since the organization.

Surviving are his wife and stepson.

Karl A. Lindner

Karl A. Lindner, general manager and director of research of the American Smelting and Refining Company, Perthy Amboy, N. J., died in Scotch Plains, N. J., March 3. He was fifty-three years of age. Born in Germany, Mr. Lindner came to the United States as a boy and returned to graduate as a metallurgical engineer from the University of Munich. He held a doctor's degree in engineering from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Surviving is his wife.

Howard W. Raymond

Howard W. Raymond, president of Charles P. Hull Company, and the Seaboard Metal Corporation, both smelters of ores and residues, New York, died March 7. He was fifty-seven years of age.

Mr. Raymond, who also was president of the H. A. Watson Company of Liverpool, England, returned Monday from a three-month business trip in England. Until 1918 he had been in charge of the Crooke works of the National Lead Company in Brooklyn. In that year he founded the Hull company, of which he was secretary-treasurer until three years ago, when he became president.

Surviving are his wife, a daughter and two sons.

Dr. R.C. Shannon

Dr. Raymond C. Shannon, a noted United States entomologist and malarial expert, died in Port of Spain, Trinidad, March 7.

Dr. Shannon was an authority on Brazilian mosquitos and tropical insects. He was best known for his discovery of a new genus of mosquito, the anopheles gambaie, which was introduced into Brazil from West Africa.

Dr. Georg Barkan, assistant professor of biochemistry at Boston University, died in Brookline, Mass., March 7. He was fifty-five years of age.

Morton Castor, assistant operations manager of the Owl Drug Company, Los Angeles, died recently. He was sixty-eight years of age.

G. Frank Grinnell, assistant superintendent of the Sewaren terminal of the Shell Oil Company, Perth Amboy, N. J., died March 6. He was sixty years of age.

Emil Carl Lesser, retired chief chemist of the American Dyewood Company, died recently. He was eighty-three years of age.

Master Sergeant Burton L. Mallory, jr., attached to an infantry division that stormed into Manila from the South, has been reported killed in action in the recapture of that capital of the Philippines. Official notification of his slaying, which occurred February 12, was received March 5 by his cousin, Charles L. Read, head of the naval stores and linseed oil house bearing his name.

Harry Miller, manager for the Linden, N. J., district of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, died recently. He was fifty-five years of age.

Warren H. Sapp, general manager of the Chicago plant of Armour & Co., died March 4. He was sixty-four years old.

Dow Oilwell Acidizing Patent Invalidated

OPD Washington Bureau

The Dow Chemical Company's Grebe-Sanford patent for the acidizing of oilwells was held to be invalid by the Supreme Court of the United States March 5 in a unanimous decision throwing down claims that the patent had been infringed by the Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Company.

The supreme court ruled that the Grebe-Sanford method offered no advantages over the method patented in 1896 by Herman Frasch which called for introduction of a solution of hydrochloric acid into the well under pressure. The Grebe-Sanford improvement patent was based on (1) the addition of an inhibiting agent to the hydrochloric acid to prevent corrosion; (2) use of a dilute, rather than a concentrated, hydrochloric acid solution; and (3) use of the ordinary pump tube instead of a specially protected supply pipe to introduce the acid into the well.

Justice Frank Murphy, who wrote the decision for the court, said that no one of these three claims and no combination thereof evidences that degree of skill and ingenuity which constitutes the essential ingredient of a true invention. Use of inhibitors to prevent or restrict the corrosive action of the acid on the metal well tubing and equipment was known long before the Grebe-Sanford invention, he said; there is nothing in the patent claims to support the thesis that dilution is part of the alleged invention, and use of the ordinary pump tube is merely an incidental and unimportant part of the Grebe-Sanford method.

Interstate Color Co. Enjoined on Drug Dyes

OPD Washington Bureau

A decree permanently enjoining the Interstate Color Company, New York, and Sam H. Ebert from introducing in interstate commerce any drugs or cosmetics containing uncertified "butter yellow" dyes was signed by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York January 5, according to information received by the Food and Drug Administration here.

The decree enjoins the defendants from "directly or indirectly introducing or delivering for introduction in interstate commerce any drugs or cosmetics in violation of section 331, title 21, United States code, including but not limited to colors consisting in whole or in part of 'oil yellow F.N.', Colour Index No. 19, or 'oil yellow C', Colour Index No. 17 and all mixtures or combinations purporting to be certified mixtures which contain 'crocein orange,' Colour Index No. 26, except that the aforesaid injunction shall not be deemed to prohibit these defendants from introducing into interstate commerce or delivering for introduction in interstate commerce any or all of such colors for usage other than drugs or cosmetics."

Action in this matter was filed by the Food and Drug Administration last Summer, and at that time FDA withdrew from the Interstate company its right to certify colors. This ban is still in force.

CONTRIBUTE TO THE RED CROSS

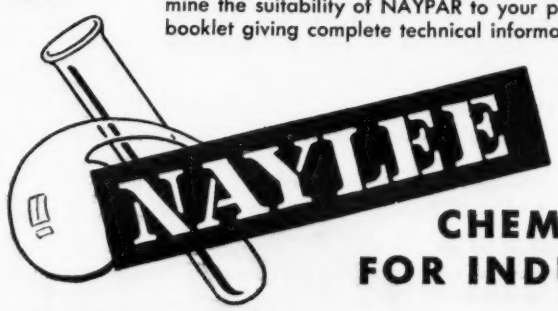
NAYLEE
NAYPAR
CHLORINATED PARAFFIN
FOR
FIREPROOF
WATERPROOF
AND
MILDEW-PROOF
COATINGS

Early in the war the U. S. Army and Navy selected impregnating compositions based on chlorinated paraffin for treating canvas, duck and many other textiles to make them flame resistant, waterproof and mildewproof. Since then millions and millions of yards of fabric have been treated with Naylee Naypar —Chlorinated Paraffin—helping to safeguard Allied lives and matériel against the ravages of fire, water and mildew.

Soon Naylee Naypar will help protect many different types of products against these same destructive forces.

The urgency of the war has given tremendous impetus to the development of a product that is stable and compatible with many resinous plastics and film forming materials. Naylee Naypar can be easily and quickly compounded with pigments and film formers to give continuous coating in one operation. Its successful use in lacquer and paints, plastics and synthetic rubber as well as most textiles, would indicate a wide field of uses for Naypar.

Consult us with your problem—our chemists may be able to help you to determine the suitability of NAYPAR to your product. Write for FREE, informative booklet giving complete technical information.



CHEMICALS
FOR INDUSTRY

NAYLEE CHEMICAL COMPANY
MILNOR STREET & ROBBINS AVENUE PHILADELPHIA 35, PA.
(Warehouses from Coast to Coast)

CHLORINATED HYDRO CARBONS • MURIATIC ACID • WETTING AGENTS • TUBE DRAWING COMPOUNDS

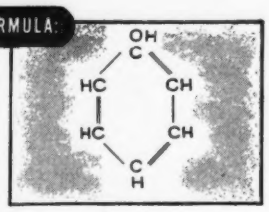
NCP-4

PHENOL

DEFINITION: Phenol is a weak acid derived from benzene through the replacement of one hydrogen atom of benzene by the hydroxyl group. It is the simplest member of one of the most important groups of compounds in organic chemistry. Also known as hydroxybenzene, and carbolic acid.

HISTORY: Phenol was discovered in coal-tar by Runge in 1834; Laurent first obtained it in pure crystalline condition in 1841 and named it phenic acid.

FORMULA:



SOURCES: The first commercial source was that fraction of coal-tar which distills approximately from 160°-220°C. This is still an important source but the largest portion of U. S. production is now made synthetically from benzene. Also found in nature as a degradation product of proteins. The proportion of phenol in coal-tar ranges from 0.1% to 1.0%.

CHARACTERISTICS: Chemically pure phenol forms clear, hygroscopic needle-like crystals having a sweet odor. If even slightly impure it assumes a pink color. It dissolves in water and most organic solvents. It is strongly caustic to the skin.

USES: Phenol is used in the manufacture of dyestuffs; in mixtures with cresol for refining lubricating oils; for manufacture of picric acid and other chemicals; also in preparation of medicinal products. Principal use is in phenol-formaldehyde resins for plastics, molding compounds and other synthetic resins.

GRADES: U.S.P. (Natural and Synthetic), pure white crystalline with 40°C minimum m.p.; Technical-light colored, 97% phenol content, with 39° minimum m.p.; Technical—90-92% phenol, minimum m.p. 36°C; Technical—82-84% phenol, minimum m.p. 30.5°C. All grades also sold in liquid form containing 8-15% water.

NOTE: Deliveries today are restricted by the primary requirements of phenol for war uses.

This is one of a series of advertisements presenting information on basic coal-tar chemicals.

Awarded to the men and women of the Barrett Frankford Chemicals plant for excellence in the production of war materials.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.
The Barrett Company, Ltd., 5551 St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Que.

ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT BASIC BUSINESSES

Coaltar Chemicals

Maintenance of heavy military demand has prevented any easement in the supply position of basic coaltar chemicals. There seemed to be no appreciable improvement in the amount of available tanks or boxcars, but determined efforts were made to relieve the situation, as was indicated by the placing of a temporary embargo on l.c.l. shipments. Benzol was in exceedingly active demand for government and civilian uses, while there was no lack of buying interest in naphthalene, toluol or xylol. Allocation of these materials has sustained market balance, but deliveries have been subjected to delays through the transportation bottlenecks. The government call, either directly or indirectly, for cresylic acid and phenol accounted for the major part of current output and cutback the available supply for civilian requirements.

Anilin oil demand kept well ahead of current production, and this might be said of a number of intermediates, phthalic anhydride being one of the most important. Technical benzaldehyde was reported decidedly tight under military withdrawals, allowing only limited quantities available for highly essential drugs. Some full shipments of diphenylamine were recently permitted for use in the manufacture of phenothiazine and rubber chemicals. Broadening of demand has tightened the general market for hydrogenated solvents, cyclohexanone being in a definitely tight supply position at the close of the week.

Steel operations for the week beginning March 5 were scheduled at 95.9 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 94.6 percent for the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago, the indicated rate was 87.9 percent. The current schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,756,500 net tons of ingots and castings, compared with 1,732,700 tons for the preceding week and 1,769,800 tons for the corresponding week in 1944.

Production and supply figures which appear in some of the following market reports were released by the Chemicals Bureau of WPB.

Basic Products

Benzol—No show of improvement could be noted in the civilian supply position. Pressure of military demand did not slacken and the major part of production was reported to be channeled for government use. Tankcar shortage has not been relieved much and the movement in some instances has been subjected to temporary delays.

Coaltar—Movement has closely followed former lines. Special essential requirements have been given preference while some was released to relieve fuel shortage in areas where the absence of petroleum and coal caused hardships.

Creosote Oil—Demand seemed to measure up to expectations of the trade although the movement has been aggravated at intervals by the shortage of tankcars. Wood-processing plants have been dependent entirely on domestic output to cover requirements. Production of coaltar distilled for December was 10,813,362 gallons, against 10,262,031 gallons in November. Stocks at the close of December were 9,943,840 gallons, compared with 10,393,778 gallons a the end of November.

Cresylic Acid and Cresols—Shipments of both domestic and imported have kept inventories low. A lot of material has passed into the manufacture of tricresylphosphate and other plasticizers. Imported found an active outlet for carbon remover and other cleaning fluids required by the army and navy. Domestic production of crude in December was 2,375,196 pounds, against 2,259,341 pounds in November. Stocks at the end of the year were 890,484 pounds, compared with 736,186 pounds at the close of November.

Naphthalene—Output continued insufficient to meet the current extent of consuming demand, which seemed to be expanding rather than contracting. Manufacturers of phthalic anhydride could use more naphthalene and so could the makers of dyes and other intermediates. The market held a definitely tight position at the close of the week. Production in December was 18,005,189 pounds of tar distilled less than 79°. November production was 19,473,424 pounds. Stocks at the close of December were 7,251,964 pounds, against 7,693,999 pounds at the end of November.

Phenol—Possibly a little tighter than noted at the turn of the month, with production under steady pressure to meet government and essential civilian requirements. Inventories reported low at some consuming plants owing to transportation complications.

Toluol—Heavy withdrawals for military use continued to put a limit on the amount available for civilian uses. Essential wants have received a fair break on stock left over, but the position of the market remained exceedingly tight.

Xylol—Aside from a heavy military demand, there was no lack of interest from civilian consumers. Protective coatings, blends and other uses considered essential to the war effort were represented in the week's movement. The market showed no indication toward relaxing from its former tight position.

Chicago, March 9.—Trade in coaltar bases was quiet, but prevailing tone remained steady, and in general the market gave a good account of itself. Inquiry was active. Benzol was in good call. Ruling prices exclusive of tax were:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed up to 2c. per gallon, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 2-degree, same basis, 28c.; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 30c.; industrial xylol, same basis, 27c.; solvent naphtha, same basis, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	129.2

Hydrogenated Solvents

While cyclohexanone was one of the first solvents to feel the impact of increased buying interest, demand has broadened and all varieties have tightened under a heavy demand reported to be indirectly for government wants. The present supply position has restricted shipments of cyclohexanone to specific uses.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic—Stringent conditions in basic material held production down while demand for use in dyestuffs continued active. Available supplies were definitely tight with prices firm.

Cleve's—Movement reported confined to essential requirements. No improvement in supply situation which remained tight under limited inventories.

Fumaric—No improvement reported in supply situation. Resin and plastic industries could use more of this if it were made available.

Gamma—Shipments confined mostly to regular consumers at present. Demand keeping available supply relatively low.

Maleic—Well distributed demand featured the market for anhydrous. Largest shipments were channeled to the makers of synthetic resins. Demand continued in excess of production.

Picramic—Essential requirements reported covered, not much material available for other wants.

Sulphanilic—Restricted production kept the supply position tight. Movement confined chiefly to regular consumers.

Other Intermediates

Anilin—Heavy consumption for military use has continued to limit material for other requirements. Demand, while miscellaneous, was heavy in the aggregate and in excess of the available supply. Output was held down by the stringency current in benzol.

Metaparacresol—Production for the month of December was placed at 735,683 pounds which was the largest

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended March 3 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquor NH_3	lbs.	1,131,643
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	29,303,594
Benzol	gals.	3,692,729
Coaltar	gals.	13,698,835
Creosote oil	gals.	762,370
Naphthalene	lbs.	1,810,629
Phenol	lbs.	214,417
Toluol	gals.	738,546
Xylol	gals.	166,768

monthly output for any month in 1944. November production was 582,474 pounds. Stocks at the close of December were 412,678 pounds, compared with 338,630 pounds at the end of November.

Orthometaparacresol — December production was given at 654,067 pounds, compared with 729,180 pounds in November. The supply on hand at the end of last year was down to 163,869 pounds.

Phthalic Anhydride — Demand reported considerably in excess of supply, leaving the market in a definitely tight position. The call from the synthetic resin and affiliated industries remained exceedingly active. Production for the month of December was 10,778,529 pounds. This represented the largest producing month of 1944 with the exception of October when output reached 10,792,415 pounds. November production was 10,425,671 pounds. The supply on hand at the end of December was 1,749,103 pounds, compared with 2,835,145 pounds at the close of November.

Coaltar Colors

Government demand has not relaxed and shipments for military use have constituted the major market movement. Demand for textile, leather and paper requirements has remained steady and in line with the supply of basic materials available to these industries. The price structure of the market was reported firm but without notable change.

B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, will construct a research laboratory in Brecksville, Ohio.

Flintkote Co. Starts Expansion Program

Flintkote Company, New York, has acquired the Whippany, N. J., plant of the Rayasbestos-Manhattan, Inc., comprising a 55-acre property near Morristown, N. J. The company has also purchased Tile Tex Company, manufacturer and distributor of floor coverings.

Expansion activities also include the formation of a Canadian company, Flintkote Mines, Ltd., following the acquisition of a mining property near Thetford Mines in the Province of Quebec. Construction is under way on mining and milling facilities for the production of various grades of asbestos fiber. Fintkote Mines will operate as a subsidiary of Flintkote Co., Ltd., of Canada.

A further step in Flintkote's expansion program is the agreement entered into by its Newfoundland subsidiary, Flintkote Co. (Nfld.), Ltd., and the Newfoundland government to supply requirements for creosoted ties and poles under a long-term contract using wood-impregnating plant facilities nearing completion at Clarendon, N. F.

Nylon Plant to Be Erected in Texas

Plans for construction of a new plant, near Orange, Tex., to boost nylon production for military purposes at the specific request of the government, have been announced by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. Work on the project, estimated to cost approximately $20,000,000, is to start immediately. The plant, on a tract of about 1,000 acres adjacent to the Sabine river in southeast Texas, is to be about three miles south of Orange. The plant is to be designated as the Sabine River Works.

United Piece Dye to Open Los Angeles Plant

The United Piece Dye Works, Lodi, N. J., plans to start manufacturing operation in a Los Angeles plant next Fall. The company has taken over a property at 5000 Long Beach avenue.

Commercial Solvents Ups Kieweg, Hines and Wheeler

Homer E. Kieweg has been appointed chief engineer of the Commercial Solvents Corporation, Terre Haute, Ind.; George E. Hines has been made superintendent of the penicillin

H. E. Kiewig — G. E. Hines — J. E. Wheeler

plant. J. Eckard Wheeler has been named superintendent of the Terre Haute, Ind., plant of the company. Roy C. Mitchell has been made process superintendent and T. Earl Drake has been appointed superintendent of the derivatives plant.

Mr. Kieweg, a chemical engineer from the University of Wisconsin, has been in charge of various Commercial Solvents research, engineering, and production activities during the last twelve years. He was previously superintendent of the C.S.C. penicillin plant at Terre Haute, Ind. Mr. Hines, prior to his appointment as superintendent of the C.S.C. penicillin plant, was engaged in research and development of the company's biological processes. Mr. Wheeler, was formerly process superintendent.

Nuodex Buys Plant Site

Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J., has purchased a plant and railroad siding at Nineteenth and South Washington avenue, Chicago. The plant, which will have 40,000 square feet of floor space when contemplated improvements are completed, is expected to be put into operation about mid-year.

BE A BLOOD DONOR

Fabrics Finishing Symposium March 16

A symposium on "Recent Developments in Finishing and Their Applications to Fabrics" will be conducted at the next meeting of the New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists to be held in the Downtown Athletic Club, New York, March 16. Speakers who will take part in this symposium and their subjects are as follows:—

Captain Joseph E. Goodavage, U. S. Army Quartermaster Depot, Philadelphia, Pa.:—"Some Aspects in the Finishing of Marquisette Nettings with Cellulose Derivatives."

Robert R. Ackley, fellow for the Onyx Oil and Chemical Company at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, Pa.:—"The Softening and Lubrication of Textiles."

Alden D. Nute, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Co., Bound Brook, N. J.:—"Some Recent Aspects in the Finishing of Textile Fabrics with Melamine Resins."

National Gypsum Plans Postwar Plants

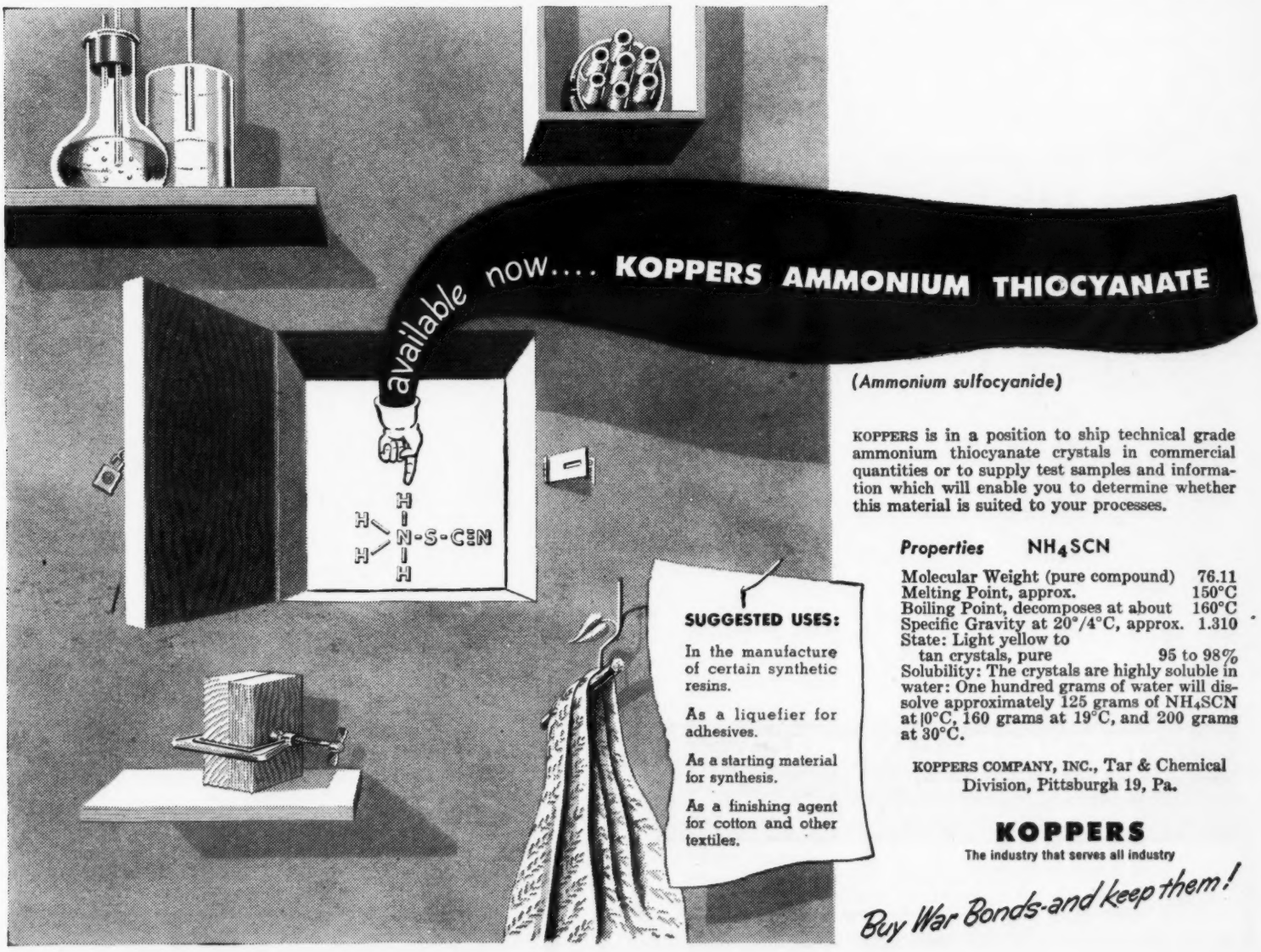
The National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has made tentative arrangements for a $10,000,000 fifteen-year serial loan to be used to refund present outstanding debentures and to provide funds for additional plants to be built after the war.

Pittsburgh Glass Advances Mothershed and Hughes

R. W. Mothershed has been appointed Atlantic Branch manager for the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. Felix T. Hughes has been transferred from that post to Pittsburgh as assistant manager of the plate glass department.

Prufcoat Opens N.Y. Office

Prufcoat Laboratories, Inc., protective coatings, Cambridge, Mass., has opened a new branch office at 50 East Forty-second street, New York, and the appointment of David E. Long as general manager in charge of sales and service-engineering. Mr. Long will make his headquarters in the New York branch office.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H-N-S-C≡N
SUGGESTED USES:
In the manufacture of certain synthetic resins.
As a liquefier for adhesives.
As a starting material for synthesis.
As a finishing agent for cotton and other textiles.

(Ammonium sulfocyanide)

KOPPERS is in a position to ship technical grade ammonium thiocyanate crystals in commercial quantities or to supply test samples and information which will enable you to determine whether this material is suited to your processes.

Properties	NH_4SCN
Molecular Weight (pure compound)	76.11
Melting Point, approx.	150°C
Boiling Point, decomposes at about	160°C
Specific Gravity at 20°/4°C, approx.	1.310
State: Light yellow to tan crystals, pure	95 to 98%

Solubility: The crystals are highly soluble in water: One hundred grams of water will dissolve approximately 125 grams of NH_4SCN at 0°C, 160 grams at 19°C, and 200 grams at 30°C.

KOPPERS COMPANY, INC., Tar & Chemical Division, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

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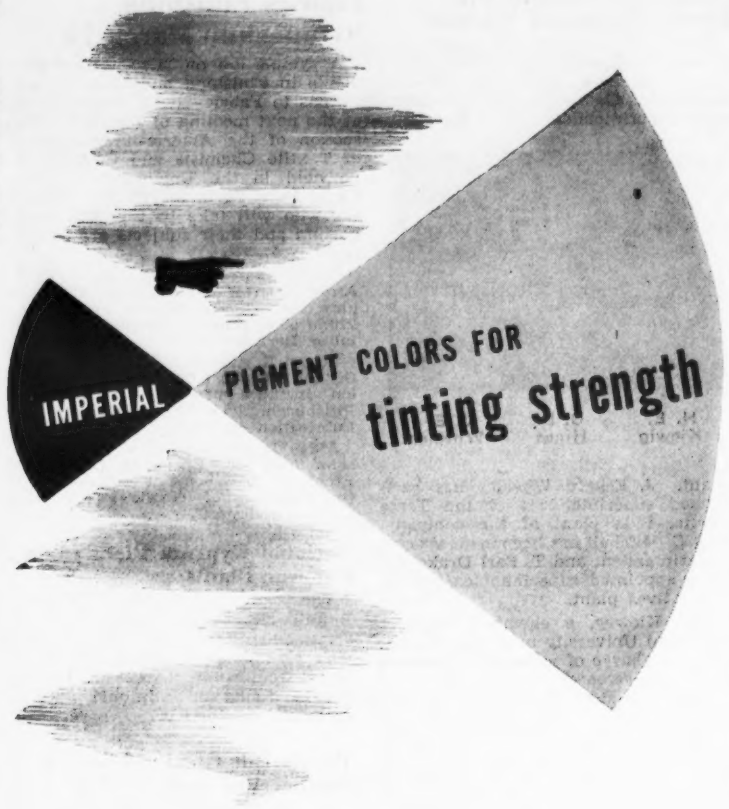
The industry that serves all industry

Buy War Bonds-and keep them!



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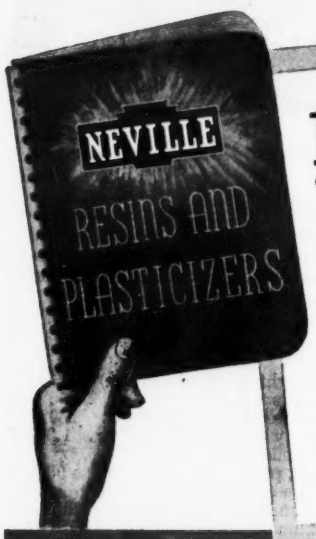
Your Guide ...

TO THE NEVILLE LINE of Resins and Plasticizing Oils



IT'S Neville's latest hand-book on Resins and Plasticizing Oils, containing a wealth of information that should prove a convenient guide to the proper selection of the right Neville product to meet your problems.

In its 64 pages are listed grades, specifications and uses of each of the many Neville Resins or Plasticizers. Write for your copy today!

A-15

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PITTSBURGH · PA.

Chemicals for the Nation's War Program

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HI-FLASH SOLVENTS • COUMARONE-INDENE RESINS • PHENOTHIAZINE • TAR PAINTS
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RECLAIMING, PLASTICIZING, NEUTRAL, CREOSOTE, AND SHINGLE STAIN OILS

Protective Coatings Materials

Simultaneously with the release of the U. S. Census Bureau's figures on sales of paints, varnishes, lacquers and fillers for the first month of 1945, showing how the momentum of the gargantuan buying movement of the war machine in protective coatings materials has carried over in full force from the banner year 1944 well into the current year, there have been imposed on this industry further deterrents to the maintenance of even a moderate volume of business in civilian use lines.

Makers of lead pigments, designed for non-military use in the production of exterior building paints, which were already handicapped by drastic curtailments of their allowances of metallic lead as well as of linseed oil and other drying oils, are slated to undergo a further restriction in their allotments of pig lead through a contemplated additional amendment to the War Production Board's already cramping conservation order M-384. Zinc pigment manufacturers are again subjected to a rigid use limitation order through a recent amendment to order M-11-b. Many paint producers are having their civilian output held down to minimum proportions by increasing shortages in phthalic anhydride and reductions in allocations of alkyd resins together with phenolic resins and urea melamine resins and by government-preferred ratings on the only natural resin now available, Congo copal gum. And numerous further restrictions on pigments, fillers and extenders for any but military enduses are expected to be promulgated by WPB within the near future.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

With war requirements in lead and those of battery makers mounting to unprecedented heights and with domestic mining, smelting and refining interests unable to turn out enough pig lead to meet the present allotments to both military and civilian users, it has become obvious to the Tin-Lead-Zinc Division of the War Production Board that some further restrictions on lead use, through another cutdown of the quotas now granted, similar to those on drying oils under the terms of order M-332, will soon become necessary to assure a sufficient quota of this metal for the war effort. While it appears probable that this will be accomplished through a drastic revision of order M-384, no official announcement has yet been made on this score. Prices for pig lead have remained unaltered for the week March 2-9 at 6.35c. per pound in St. Louis and 6.50c. in New York.

In the zinc industry the principal development of the week has been the announcement by WPB of a new amendment to order M-11-6 whereby zinc for products previously authorized under priorities regulation No. 25, under which spot authorizations are allowed, will be subject to restrictions of the zinc order after April 1, 1945. Since September 5, all requests for exemptions from restrictions of the M-11-b order were filed under Priorities Regulation No. 25. New appeals subsequent to March 7, 1945, will have to be filed with WPB field offices (as required prior to September 5, 1944).

Quotations for slab zinc have continued unchanged for the week March 2-9 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Alphapinene, 1c. per gal.
Casein, imported, ½c. per lb.
Dibutyl phthalate, 0.3c. per lb.
Dibutyl sebacate, ¼c. per lb.
Gum turpentine, 1c. per gal.
Isophorone, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	140.2	140.2	140.2

Driers and Flatteners

Tallates—Moving in steadily increasing volume into the hands of paint and varnish makers who are having recourse to this drier on a mounting scale, largely because denied authorization to buy naphthenates for any save war production use. Undertone continuing to stiffen with tall oil, for which the demand far exceeds the supply.

Stearates—In unabatedly keen demand with most producers reporting their plants capacities for this levelling agent spoken for well ahead on orders already booked and unable to accept new business except for old customers.

Pigments

White Lead—Recognition by WPB's Tin-Lead-Zinc Division of M-384's failure to provide a requirement for certification on so-called preferred orders for this pigment in oil has led to the conclusion that some clarification of that order is greatly needed. Hence, with military and other government orders calling for virtually all the available supply of this pigment and with other preferred orders clamoring for the remainder, it has become evident that WPB's allotments to the protective coatings industry had little, if any value. At a recent meeting of WPBs' division with members of the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industry Advisory Committee, representatives of this division assured the committeemen that a further study of this problem would be made before greater restrictions on the use of this pigment are imposed.

Zinc Oxide—With the leadfree grades continuing under complete allocation control, driving many consumers who would have preferred these types to have recourse to the leaded grades, makers of the latter types are finding it impossible to meet more than a small percentage of the requests for them, as great difficulties are encountered in procuring zinc slabs for the production of these leaded grades under the terms of the new use limitation regulation M-11-a, granting priority ratings to all government uses and denying preferred ratings on civilian usage.

Fillers and Extenders

Mica—As OPA officials have completed their survey of the cost of production and other factors in the wet-ground scrap mica situation and are now engaged in formulating their findings in a new price ceiling regulation, it is expected that a favorable response will be made in the forthcoming order to the applications of the makers of these types of scrap mica for a lifting of their maximum prices by $10 per ton. There is also a moderate increase in the inquiry for dryground scrap mica. In the strategic mica field, a new WPB regulation seeks to limit the use of No. 6 splittings to certain specified purposes. Arrivals of 54 cases of block mica and 500 cases of splittings have been recorded.

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: January

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers sold in January, 1945, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $53,708,948. Details of sales reported by these establishments, and comparable data for 1944 and 1943, follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments—Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Industrial sales—Total.	Industrial sales—Paint and varnish.	Industrial sales—Lacquer.	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments.
1945—January	$53,708,948	$25,257,521	$23,053,001	$17,683,690	$5,369,311	$5,398,426
1944—January	43,480,878	18,778,466	20,079,996	15,052,113	5,027,880	4,622,419
1943—January	37,843,112	17,456,304	16,220,911	11,929,522	4,291,389	4,165,897

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

NUODEX
Liquid Driers

Metal content certified not to vary more than plus or minus 0.1%.— Available for priority and non-priority materials.

NUODEX PRODUCTS CO., INC., ELIZABETH, F, N. J.
NUODEX PRODUCTS OF CANADA, LIMITED, LEASIDE, ONTARIO

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Stocks at
- NEW YORK
- CHICAGO
- ST. LOUIS
- PHILADELPHIA
- DALLAS
- BOSTON
- SHAWNEE, OKLA.
- LOS ANGELES
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- OAKLAND
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CALCIUM STEARATE
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Dry and Chemical Colors

Carbon Black—Despite the strict enforcement of the recently issued use of limitations on the so-called "rubber makers' grades" of channel black and furnace black, the supply of these types of carbon black has fallen so far short of the immediate pressing needs of the synthetic rubber tire makers as to necessitate a shutdown of manufacturing operations in that industry on Sundays, thereby returning it to a six-day week throughout the remainder of this month.

Chrome Colors—A growing shortage in zinc chromate yellow, which continues under complete allocation control, with virtually all of the available supply required as a primer by the U. S. Navy and other branches of the military service, has brought about a further stiffening of the market for this chrome derivative. Manufacturers have announced an advance of a cent per pound in their prices, effective April 1, thereby revising their quotations upward from a 15-cent to a 16-cent basis for all types, including those called for in Navy specifications.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—Reduced cost of production has induced the next-to-lowest priced manufacturer of this material to mark down its prices for the new period, March 10-April 9, by three-tenths of a cent to a basis of 20 cents, flat, per pound in tankcars. The lowest priced producer has continued to quote 19.8 cents per pound in tankcars for the new period and the five other companies making this material are also maintaining their previous period prices for the new period.

Dibutyl Sebacate—Sequeling the reductions in prices for butyl alcohol and butyl acetate and an even more recent lowering of prices for dibutyl phthalate, manufacturers of this material have marked down their prices for this solvent by a quarter cent per pound, making their revised quotations 49½ cents in tankcars, 50½ cents in drums for carlots and 50¾ cents for less than carlots in drums.

Isophorone—Because of certain economies effected in processing, which have materially lowered its cost of production, the only large manufacturer of this high-boiling solvent has reduced prices to the extent of 3 cents per pound, making its revised quotations 20 cents per pound in tankcars, 21 cents for carlots in drums and 22 cents for less than carlots in drums, all f.o.b. works.

Naval Stores

Rosin—With trading in gum rosin on the Savannah Exchange at a virtual standstill, awaiting the long-expected issuance of a new OPA order

Shawnee

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Toluidine Reds
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establishing uniform prices on all grades of this oleoresinous product for producers and their factors, on the one hand, and for dealers, on the other, at all points in the South, the only business recorded in the Southern primary centers within the past week has been confined to relatively small lots sold prvately to consumers by producers from their plants and warehouses at interior points at their individual high prices of the first half of 1944, which have generally been well above the ceilings fixed for exchange operations.

The concession made by WPB in its rosin use limitation has taken the form of an amendment extending from March 10 to March 20 the time within which manufacturers who put into process more than five drums of rosin in the aggregate for all products during the calendar quarter of 1944 must file their one-time base period use and inventory reports, prepared on form WPB-4132. This amendment also has eliminated the requirement of separate reports for each plant, inasmuch as the quotas assigned by order M-397 are on a company, not on a separate plant basis.

In an effort to encourage production of special core oil rosin and limed rosin the Office of Price Administration has fixed price ceilings for producers on these commodities at levels ranging from 20 cents to 30 cents per 100 pounds above the present producers' maximum prices. This upward revision of their celings has lifted that for special core oil rosins from $3.90 to $4.10 per 100 pounds. The new ceilings for limed rosin is figured as follows:—To present producers' maximum price per 100 pounds for any class of purchaser for the grade of wood rosin being limed, add 20 cents; when showing not more than 2 percent lime content, but when showing a lime content of more than 2 percent but less than 3 percent, add 20 cents, plus 1 cent for each one-tenth percent of lime content over 2 percent, and when showing a lime content of 3 percent or more, add 30 cents.

Savannah, March 9.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05	$5.05
D	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12	5.12
E	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65
F	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
G	5.79	5.79	5.79	5.79	5.79
H	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81
I	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81	5.81
K	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85
M	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.87
N	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.03	6.03
WG	6.28	6.28	6.28	6.28	6.28
WW	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
X	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
	Drums				
Sales	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts	...	18	66	40	25
Shipments	1	263	201	241	333
Stocks	4,723	4,476	4,341	4,140	3,832

Turpentine—Somewhat more liberal offerings of gum turpentine on the Savannah Exchange, the close approach of new crop offering time and the known existence of comparatively large holdings of this commodity by the Commodity Credit Corporation brought about a dip of 1½c. per gallon in its open market price to 79½ cents on that exchange at the very outset of trading in that institution last week. Simultaneously with the news that, as a result of the recent advent of distinctly warmer weather in the South, the sap is already running in the long leaf pines and loblollies, the intimation has been given that new crop gatherings can be, and probably will be, begun at a much earlier date than April 1, but at the close of the week the price of gum turpentine was back to 80 cents.

Savannah, March 9.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons		Barrels		
	Cents.	Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday	80½	5,450	...	149	20,842
Tuesday	80½	...	...	355	20,487
Wednesday	80½	5,450	9	324	20,172
Thurs.	79½-79¾	18,400	3	113	20,062
Friday	80	3,150	7	990	19,079

Synthetic Resins

Phenolic Resins—By an amendment made to schedule 87 of its order M-300, WPB has broadened the small-order exemptions which hitherto restricted the use to experimental purposes, if additional quantities were received during the same allocation period on specific authorization of that bureau, so that these small-order quantities of phenolic resins and phenolic resin molding compound may now be accepted by manufacturers to complete current jobs for which materials of the same type had been specifically allocated.

Varnish Gums

Copal—Advices received from WPB amplifying its recent demand that no processing or deliveries of this natural resin can be made without specific individual authorizations by that bureau, have stated that, unless shipments from the Belgian Congo to the United States are restricted to highly essential uses, quantities made available to this country might be reduced and that, in order to assure the proper distribution of this gum an allocation order, now under consideration, will soon be issued. WPB has also added that steps are being planned to make natural resins available from liberated areas in the Philippines and East Indies at the earliest possible moment but the re-

—*Continued on page 68*

Ultramarine Blue
Alkali Blue Toner
Dyestuffs
Methyl Violet Toners
Blanc Fixe
Iron Blues
Para Toners
Toluidine Toners
Lithol Toners
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Permanent Orange Toners
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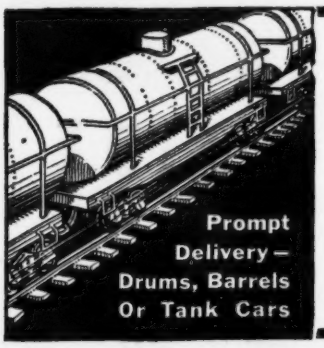

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

While a noticeable letup was noted in the demand for paint oils during the week, the tight supply situation dominated these materials and quotations were firm at ceilings, except oiticica oil which was about one cent under its ceiling, but it has been climbing steadily towards that mark. An active call continued for edible oils against quantities allocated. Production of tallow, grease, lard and other animal oils were sold well ahead and practically unobtainable.

Because of reports circulating in carnauba wax producing circles in Brazil that the Office of Price Administration was planning to increase the import price ceilings, the American embassy at Rio Janiero was advised, at the request of the Office of Price Administration, that United States importers would not be permitted to pay higher prices and furthermore OPA does not contemplate any revision of the wax price structure.

The War Food Administration has amended WFO 29, continuing through June 30, 1945, the suspension of restrictions on delivery of crude cottonseed, peanut, soybean and corn oils for refining purposes. Authorizations for delivery of the four crude oils to all users (except refiners) will continue to be obtained from WFA, and there are no changes in provisions of the order which require authorization for use of the four oils, and for delivery and receipt of refined grades.

An amendment to WFO-67 to reinstate provisions which limited the inedible tallow and grease inventories of producers, dealers and manufacturers has been announced by the War Food Administration. The provisions have been in suspension since May 20, 1944.

Effective March 3, individual inventories of manufacturers will be limited to 2½ months' supply. Inventories of producers and dealers will be limited to half a month's supply. The action became necessary because of declining stocks and inequitable distribution of available supplies.

Cottonseed Oil

Little of new interest developed in this market during the week. Demand for crude and refined grades continued keen, but business was dull, Production was sold well ahead and moving steadily against allocations.

Purchases of oleomargarine, tropical amounted to 23,450,000 pounds from 15.63c. to 17.65c. per pound, f.o.b. works, depending upon quality and quantity were made on February 20 and 330,000 pounds of temperate climate oleomargarine from 17c. to 18c. per pound on February 21, by the War Food Administration.

Bleachable oil prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
March	....	....	14.31 bid
May	....	....	14.31 bid
July	....	....	14.00-14.31
September	....	....	14.00-14.31
October	....	....	14.06-14.25
December	....	....	13.60-14.25

Total, no sales.
Cash, 14.31c. nom.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.; Valley, 12⅝c.; Texas, 12c. (all ceiling prices).

Memphis, March 8—Occasional tankcars of crude cottonseed oil selling at ceilings, with consumers still bidding for additional quantities. Cotton crop preparations were backward because of rains. Cottonseed meal in urgent demand with production going to southern consumers.

Atlanta, March 8—Market for oilseed products fairly active with supplies short of demand. Southern mills operating in part on soybeans making shipments of meal on contracts. Cottonseed meal is largely absorbed locally in exchange of meal for seed. Cotton planting is in progress in the lower cotton belt, while land preparation in the upper belt delayed because of heavy rains.

Linseed Oil

Activity in linseed oil during the week was restricted to deliveries to holders of priority orders and also against former contracts where inventories were one-third of the quantity used during the last quarter of 1944 under provisions of WFO 124.

Commodity Credit Corporation is in the market for 262,395 pounds of boiled linseed oil. Purchases will be made by midnight, March 17.

Minneapolis, March 8—Production is approximately 50 percent of Northwest capacity and unless cars loosen up in the country and more flax moves to market it is felt that this figure will be shaded within another fortnight. Shipping instructions against maturing contracts are piled up and there is an urgent demand for new oil contracts.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-44	1944-43
This week	4,440,000	8,760,000
Since Sept. 1	129,900,000	164,190,000

Flaxseed — Market dull. Light seed arrivals delivered against contracts.

Minneapolis, March 8—Crusher dealings in the flax market were largely of a routine nature as very small supplies came into market and the crushing rate continued to sag. The car shortage and the reduced mill operations acted as a pincers to choke off the vital supplies of linseed oil and crushers were helpless to prevent it.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts— 1945-44	1944-43	Shipments— 1945-44	1944-43
This week	10,500	222,000	10,500	94,500
Since Sept. 1	10,136,100	18,464,000	1,424,500	2,152,500

Flaxseed markets at Minneapolis and Duluth during the week were unchanged at $3.10 (ceiling) per bushel for spot and forward deliveries.

Buenos Aires, March 9.—No shipments of Argentine flaxseed were made during the past week. Visible supply of seed was placed at 3,740,000 bushels. Argentine flaxseed was quoted at $2.26½ per bushel, nominal.

Hull, March 9.—Bombay, £32¼, March; Calcutta, £30¾, March; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oils

Babassu—Receipts of 530 drums of oil and 38,830 bags of kernels were noted for delivery against former contracts.

Muru Muru—Some 170 drums of oil and 2,100 bags of kernels were received for consignment on previous contracts.

Oiticica — Limited supplies on the spot were closely held at recent advance. Trading was quiet, although inquiry was fairly active for nearby and forward delivery. May forward positions from Brazil were held at 23c. per pound, drums, New York delivery, subject to arrival.

Olive—No offerings of edible oil from Spain have been received of late and none will be forthcoming until export licenses are authorized by the Spanish government. The recent quota of 3,000 tons authorized last November was sold up promptly and the last shipment of this allotment is due. Inquiry for domestic and imported oil continued active. Business was limited, owing to scanty supplies.

Tall—An excellent demand featured this market. Production of crude and refined grades are sold well ahead and business has been restricted by the lack of supplies. Market firm at ceilings.

Tung—A steady request was noted for moderate quantities at prevailing ceilings.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Effective March 3, inventories of manufacturers of inedible tallow and grease were limited to two and a half months' supply, and producers and dealers to a half-month supply, it was announced by WFA in an amendment to WFO 67. There was no improvement in the tight supply situation. Demand continued to exceed the supply. Market was strong at ceilings.

Lard—Trading limited. Demand excellent, with offerings scarce. Purchases of 17,028,714 pounds of lard were announced by WFA on Febru-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
193.3	193.3	193.3	195.3

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

ary 19, and 20. War Food Administration issued amendment 9 to WFO 75-3, which exempted from the lard set-aside order Federally-inspected slaughterers in the following States: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia. Beginnig March 4, and until further notice, packers in these States will not be required to set aside the 7½ pounds of lard from each 100 pounds of live weight of each week's slaughter of hogs as required in other States.

Tallow—Market continued quiet, but strong. Demand was urgent, with business confined to small volume. Withdrawals against contracts active.

Animal Oils

Degras—Supplies of all grades continued tight. Demand excellent for neutral and lanolin grades. Offerings limited owing to sold-up production. Prices firm at former levels.

Neatsfoot Oil — Production readily absorbed by consumers on previous contracts. Market firm at ceilings. Inquiry active.

Oleo—Market firm with demand larger than available supply. Production light and sold well ahead.

Fish Oils

Menhaden Oil—Consuming demand for refined grades was active. Trading was confined to small lots. Quotations for all grades were firm at ceilings. Crude oil trade was reported quiet, though buyers were bidding at ceilings for oil if and when made.

Baltimore, March 7.—The market for menhaden oil appears to be at a standstill. Fishing operations will be resumed next May at the earliest. Orders for oil piling up, even though deliveries cannot be hoped for until next summer. All spot oil seems to have been absorbed.

Sardine Oil—Users were showing keen inquiry for both crude and refined grades. Bids for crude oil at ceilings were quite liberal, but sales were limited to resale tankcars. Offerings of refined oil were restricted to small lots.

Los Angeles, March 7.—Crude sardine oil was actively sought this week, but

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RESINOUS CORE BINDER
STEAM DISTILLED WOOD TURPENTINE
CROSBY NAVAL STORES, Inc.
PICAYUNE, MISSISSIPPI

lack of supplies limited trading. Oil was held at the ceiling of 66.75c.

Fatty Acids

Linseed Oil—Scarcity of supplies keeping volume of sales to low levels. Market firm at ceilings.

Red Oil—Deliveries in urgent request against standing contracts. Output sold well ahead and available material limited to small quantities which are promptly absorbed. Prices firm at ceilings.

Stearic Acid—Inquiry active but trading confined to small quantities. Producers are sold up and not in position to accept business except for meager quantities. Quotations remain firm at ceilings.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Movement against contracts active. Demand excellent, exceeding the supply. Offerings light. Receipts of foreign meal reported at 21,975 bags for delivery against prior contracts.

Linseed Meal—Tight supply situation continued to dominate this market. Production sold up with some crushers reported oversold.

Minneapolis, March 8.—Linseed meal situation was further complicated by the boxcar shortage and more meal was being distributed through truckers. Crushers were not making any new commitments on linseed meal but were loading trucks sent in by customers.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-44	1944-43
This week	3,780,000	12,800,000
Since Sept. 1	39,480,000	104,480,000

Soybean—Sales confined to scattered carlots. Offerings were scarce and demand keen. WFA reported the purchase of 6,000,000 pounds at 3.074c. per pound, bags, f.o.b. San Francisco on February 27.

Waxes

Beeswax—Buying interest was keen, but with offerings from primary market light, trading slow. Prices were firm at ceilings. Receipts were noted at 418 bags and 5 seroons.

Carnauba—In view of the reports current in primary market circles that the Office of Price Administration was contemplating increasing the maximum import ceilings for carnauba wax, the Department of State at the request of OPA cabled the American Embassy at Rio Janeiro that rumors to the effect that OPA was planning to permit United States importers to pay higher prices were entirely unfounded and that OPA does not contemplate a revision of the wax price structure. Offerings for shipment have been negligible during the past month. The recent loss of 700 tons on a steamer sunk in a collision has upset the market and further tightened the acute supply situation. Receipts were reported at 100 bags for delivery on prior orders.

Candelilla—Supplies on the spot were unchanged and firm at 35c. to 36c. per pound, as to quantity. Market was firm in sympathy with the strength in primary centers.

Ouricury—This market continued steady with trading moderate and spasmodic. Quotations were firm at ceilings. Receipts totaled 168 bags consigned on previous orders.

Borden Co. Acquires Soy Bean Products Co.

The Borden Company, New York, has acquired the Soy Bean Products Company, Chicago, and Ottawa, Kan. The acquired company will become a part of Borden's special products division, under direction of C. F. Kiesser, vice-president.

Fats, Oils, Output, Consumption: January

The preliminary statistics of the factory production and consumption of animal and vegetable fats and oils for January, 1945, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follow:—

	Pounds—Production	Pounds—Consumption
Vegetable Oils		
Babassu, crude	[2]	964,000
Refined	[2]	[2]
Castor, No. 1, crude	8,900,000	9,781,000
No. 3, crude	2,504,000	4,790,000
Dehydrated	5,880,000	6,715,000
Sulphonated	.....	497,000
Chinawood or tung oil	979,000	996,000
Coconut, crude	18,720,000	14,537,000
Refined	8,939,000	8,756,000
Corn, crude	22,075,000	20,970,000
Refined	18,815,000	4,123,000
Cottonseed, crude	179,201,000	163,205,000
Refined	150,878,000	105,361,000
Linseed	43,291,000	45,180,000
Olive, edible	1,900,000	14,000
Inedible	.....	28,000
Sulphur oil or olive foots	[2]	169,000
Oiticica	.....	1,313,000
Palmkernel, crude	[2]	1,161,000
Refined	[2]	[2]
Palm, crude	.....	5,372,000
Refined	[2]	[2]
Peanut, crude[1]	11,349,000	12,591,000
Refined	10,443,000	6,303,000
Sesame	.....	143,000
Soybean, crude	111,098,000	97,916,000
Refined	91,791,000	78,256,000
All other	5,992,000	8,445,000
Animal Fats		
Lard, rendered (including neutral lard and rendered pork fats)	150,587,000	20,262,000
Neatsfoot oil	235,000	625,000
Tallow, edible	9,216,000	8,408,000
Inedible	83,401,000	106,460,000
Fish Oils[4]		
Codliver oil	145,000	810,000
Cod oil	29,000	1,003,000
Marine mammal oil	.....	1,344,000
Other fish oil except liver oil	[5]6,709,000	27,490,000
Other liver oil	410,000	709,000
Greases		
Greases (including garbage and house), other than wool	48,954,000	70,944,000
Wool grease	1,321,000	2,235,000
Secondary Products		
Animal fat and oil fatty acids	19,238,000	19,454,000
Animal foots, 100% basis	2,546,000	2,475,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	3,536,000	580,000
Grease and lard oil	5,637,000	4,644,000
Oleo oil	4,624,000	1,078,000
Red oil or oleic acid	6,590,000	6,996,000
Stearic acid	4,682,000	4,210,000
Foots, from fish and marine mammal oil (100% basis)	[3]	89,000
Stearin, animal, edible	2,561,000	2,067,000
Inedible	3,386,000	1,289,000
Stearin, vegetable oil, winter	7,028,000	7,887,000
Tallow oil	4,132,000	1,622,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids from foots and other than from foots including fatty acids from tall oil, palm oil, refuse, etc.	15,576,000	15,188,000
Other Products		
Glycerin, chemically pure (100% basis)	8,008,000	7,712,000
crude (100% basis)	13,732,000	16,566,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	7,774,000	6,497,000
Hydrogenated oils, edible	97,698,000	94,033,000
Inedible	29,005,000	28,293,000
Shortening	133,186,000	536,000
Winterized vegetable oils	30,789,000	.....

[1] Bureau of Agricultural Economics collected the data on production and stocks from crude peanut oil producers.
[2] Included in "All other" vegetable oils.
[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[4] Fish and Wildlife Service collected the data from fish oil producers.
[5] Includes 5,695,000 pounds of herring, sardine and pilchard, and 848,000 pounds of menhaden for January, and corresponding figures for December are 12,778,000 and 689,000.

Nitrocellulose Output Statistics Reported

Production of nitrocellulose, covering sheets, rods and tubes for eight months in 1944 totaled 11,167,577 pounds. This compared with a 1943 full year total of 14,042,348 and 15,128,826 in 1942. Shipments in the first eight months totaled 11,161,397 against a full year total in 1943 of 14,530,299 and 16,038,188 pounds in 1942.

Production of cellulose acetate covering sheets, rods and tubes and molding compounds, in the first eight months of 1944 amounted to 42,982,459 compared with 54,386,231 for 1943 and 48,245,825 in 1942. Shipments in the first eight months totaled 40,219,296 against a full year total in 1943 of 52,276,807 and 45,471,838 pounds in 1942.

G.C. O'Brien Retires

George C. O'Brien, New York, manager of the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has retired from the company after fifty years of service.

Cassingham Made President

R. B. Cassingham has been elected president of the International Cellucotton Products Company.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Active consuming inquiry continued to feature the market for textile and leather chemicals during the week. Trading, however, lacked improvement because demand exceeded the supply of practically all materials.

Tanners were in the market for foreign tanstuffs for nearby and future requirements. Business was reported light and spasmodic because of the scarcity of offerings at primary markets. Wattle bark and extract has been in active demand of late, and orders for considerable tonnage have not been covered, it was stated, owing to the scantiness of supplies at producing points.

Endeavoring to improve the acute transportation situation which has curtailed production and deliveries, a five-day embargo on less-than-carload freight shipments destined to points in the East, South and Middlewest went into effect last Monday. The purpose of the embargo, according to the Association of American Railroads, was to permit Eastern carriers to work off an accumulation of freight which has resulted from the Winter traffic tie-ups. Heavy demand for boxcars for corn and other grains in the Middlewest may inconvenience shippers of less essential traffic during the next two weeks as Eastern roads have received orders to return a certain proportion of empty boxcars to grain sections.

Chemicals

Alumina Formate — Demand was moderate with prices unchanged and steady. Production sufficient to meet current requirements.

Bichromates — Call for all grades continued heavy, mainly for military needs against allocated quotas. Prices were firm at ceilings.

Soda Hydrosulphite — In moderate demand for prompt requirements. Market remains steady at former levels.

Sulphonated Oils—Trading keeping up in good volume. Castor oil was in good call against former orders. Tallow continued strong and in light supply. Prices well held.

Zinc Dust—Withdrawals against contracts in good request. Production adequate to meet current needs. Quotations steady.

Dyestuffs

Annatto—Little of new interest was noted in this market. Small lots moving at former levels. Supplies on spot limited.

Fustic—Small transactions reported for immediate delivery. Demand against former orders fairly active. Prices unchanged.

Madder—Consumers absorbing seasonal quantities on previous orders. Supplies not heavy. Market remains steady.

Sizing Materials

Albumen Blood—Demand continued active from tanners for leather finishing and leather glazing. Market remains firm at unchanged quotations. Inquiry from other consumers has improved. Output at present sufficient to meet increased demand. Soluble blood also in better request.

Egg Albumen—Production for this season was backward owing to the cold weather, which affected the egg production, and to the decreased number of layers. Inquiry was active, but offerings were light. Granular was quoted from $1.81 per pound, barrels, for carlots, and up to $1.93 for lesser quantities. Powdered was 5c. per pound higher. Egg albumen output amounted to 2,310,000 pounds during 1944, as against 2,093,000 pounds the previous year, according to the Department of Agriculture. Production of dried eggs in January totaled 15,192,000 pounds, compared with 21,565,000 pounds same month last year. Considerable quantities of government-owned frozen eggs are now being dried. From January 1 through February 10, the War Food Administration has accepted offers on only 10,538,488 pounds of dried eggs. Supplies of eggs during January were light relative to civilian demands and the demands of the armed services.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Albumen, egg, 7c. per lb.
Egg yolk, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
279.7	285.7	284.6	263.2

Egg Yolk—Conditions in this market were strong, reflecting the delay in the start of production for this season and limited quantities available for immediate and prompt delivery. Prices were firm at new OPA ceilings, ranging from $1 to $1.10 per pound, barrels depending upon quantity. Production of egg yolk amounted to 7,063,000 pounds in 1944 against 6,976,000 pounds in 1943, it was reported by the Department of Agriculture.

Starch, Corn—Tight supply situation had been further emphasized by the five-day embargo placed on less-than-carload freight to points in east, south and middle-west which was effective during the past week. Demand was active for immediate and prompt needs. Market was strong at ceilings. The visible supply of corn was increased 106,000 bushels for the week ended March 3, bringing the total to 20,678,000 bushels against 20,023,000 bushels a year ago, according to the Chicago Board of Trade. WFA reported the purchase of 5,505,500 pounds of powdered and pearl cornstarch at 3.70c. and 3.85c. per pound, bags, f.o.b. Pekin, Ill., on February 19, 300,000 pounds at 3.57c. and 3.72c. per pound, bags, f.o.b., Roby, Ind., February 20 and 1,700,000 pounds from 3.539c. to 3.892c. per pound, bags, f.o.b. Clinton and Cedar Rapids, Ia., on February 27.

Starch, Potato—Business was limited because of the scarcity of supplies on spot and at producing centers. Production was estimated to be about 30 percent below last season. Majority of mills were expected to shut down during April. Quotations were unchanged at ceilings.

Tapioca Flour — Receipts were reported totaling 21,490 bags for delivery against contracts made months ago. None of this material was reported available for resale. The trade was still awaiting the announcement of new OPA import ceilings for shipments from Brazil.

Tanning Materials

Divi-Divi—This market continued on a firm basis, though trading was reported light because of the scarcity of supplies at producing centers. Consumers were showing a good inquiry. Quotations were firm at former levels.

Mangrove Bark—Position of primary markets was reported firmer and offerings for shipment were appreciably tighter. Demand was moderate, with business spasmodic at current levels. Receipts of bark were reported at 650 bags for delivery on prior orders.

Myrobalans—Tanners were in the market for sizable quantities. Trading was limited owing to scarcity of offerings for prompt shipment. Deliveries to the seaboard were said to have been curtailed by the scarcity of freight cars. Market was steady and unchanged. Receipts were noted at 7,360 bags against prior contracts.

Quebracho—All grades were in keen demand and the market continued firm at ceilings. Inquiry was active for nearby and forward requirements. Prospects of obtaining shipments direct from the Argentine in the East are much brighter since the decree by the Argentine government permitting boats to stop at Atlantic seaboard ports.

Tara Powder—Receipts of tara powder were noted at 5,550 bags for delivery on previous contracts. Supplies on the spot were limited, but demand of late was dull and prices more or less nominal at $120 per ton.

Wattle Bark—Conditions continued firm at producing centers with available supplies scanty for shipment according to late advices. Market remains strong at ceilings. Consuming inquiry was active. Receipts of wattle bark extract were noted at 6,472 bags against contracts placed months ago.

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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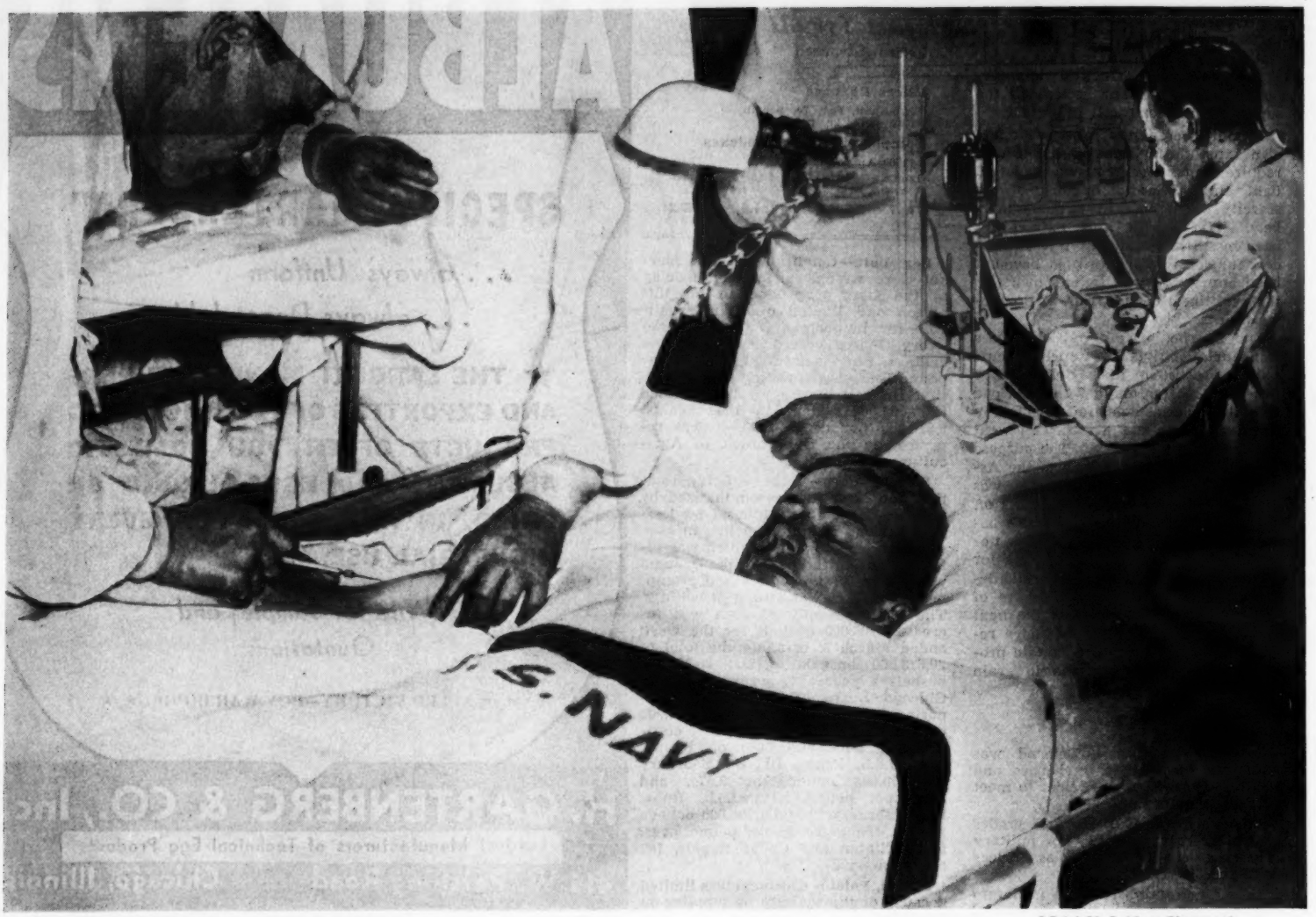

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Baker's fine chemicals

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Lower quotations on menthol, release of large quantities of penicillin for civilian use, a cut in the small order exemptions on perchloroethylene and trichloroethylene, competition from foreign made quicksilver, a cost-plus pricing for ethyl alcohol made by four distillers during the period February 15 to March 15 when they were allocated molasses because the carlot freight embargo delayed delivery of grain, and an embargo on less than carlot freight shipment from midnight March 6 to March 11—such were the leading features of the market for drugs and fine chemicals last week.

Menthol assumed lower price position and a report made by a prominent importer of Brazilian material stated that production in 1945 is expected to exceed that of 1944, and that the new crop is two or more months behind schedule as the result of droughts in August-September and again in December and early January. New crop should not be expected here before June.

Four makers of ethyl alcohol during February 15 to March 15 for delivery to the Defense Supplies Corporation were given cost-plus pricing in amendment No. 11 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 28. Because the four makers experienced delay in grain arrivals because of the freight embargo, WPB authorized the plants to use molasses that had been stockpiled initially to sustain high rates of butyl alcohol output in 1945.

Quicksilver lacked further change, but the fact that some 4,000 flasks of foreign metal are coming to this market, where spot metal is very scarce, is more than enough reason for some unsettlement. Mercurials likewise held unchanged.

Production figures covering acetanilide, acetylsalicylic acid, butyl acetate, diethyl ether, ethyl acetate, phenobarbital and sodium salts, riboflavin and sulpha drugs, and including December 31 stocks of those items, were released by the chemicals division of the United States Tariff Commission.

The embargo against shipments of all less-than-carlot freight, unless traveling on government bill of lading, between midnight, March 6 and March 11 caused consignments of needed products to collect in producers shipping rooms, notwithstanding the fact that trucking lines, railway express, and parcel post were not affected. The inconvenience was to be temporary and, unless the Office of Defense Transportation shall order otherwise, shipments will have been resumed when this is read.

One hundred thirty-one wholesale druggists reporting to the Bureau of Census aggregate sales of $28,915,000 in January, showed a gain of 14 percent over December, and a rise of 1 percent from December inventories. In comparison with January, 1944, sales were up 8 percent and inventories were 1 percent smaller.

Acetanilide — December production was not reported by the chemical division of the United States Tariff Commission, but stocks in hand on December 31 were 373,698 pounds.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic—According to the chemical division of the United States Tariff Commission, production for December totaled 845,689 pounds, and stocks in producers' hands on December 31 totaled 980,264 pounds.

Alcohol—An amendment providing cost-plus pricing for four companies producing ethyl alcohol from grain and molasses during the period February 15 to March 17 for sales to the Defense Supplies Corporation was reported by OPA on March 7. Impeded production largely caused by recent freight embargo and other delays in grain arrivals at the industrial alcohol plants on the eastern seaboard prompted WPB to authorize to use molasses as a supplement to grain during the above period. The molasses had been stockpiled initially to sustain high rates of butyl alcohol production in 1945. The head of a Cuban group in Washington to negotiate the sale of Cuban sugar and molasses to the Commodity Credit Corporation expects negotiations to be complete within two weeks. From midnight March 6 through March 11, no less than carlot shipments of pure or denatured alcohol were possible because of a special less than carlot embargo on movements from plants or distribution points. An exception was less than carlot freight travelling on government bill of lading.

Butyl Acetate—December production was 5,533,989 pounds, according to a report made by the chemical division of the United States Tariff Commission. The same body reported stocks totalling 3,044,207 pounds in hand on December 31.

Butyl Alcohol—Just how production of this article may be affected is uncertain but the fact is that the recent freight embargo and other delays in grain arrivals at the industrial alcohol plants on the eastern seaboard has caused the War Production Board to authorize said plants to supplement their grain by using molasses during the period February 15 to March 11. The molasses thus released for making industrial alcohol for sales to the Defense Supplies Corporation was made available from the stockpile of molasses initially set up to sustain high rates of butyl alcohol production in 1945.

Castor Oil—Firm in price and moving in excellent volume as demand holds to high levels because of shortages that have created an expanded market for castor oil. Stocks of beans gained by 1,017,900 pounds, bringing the total since January 1 to 44,215,250 pounds. This total compares with 56,855,300 pounds during the corresponding time a year ago.

Chicago, March 9.—Castor oil prices are:—Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums, carlots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than carlots, 15¼c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, carlots, 14¾c.; tanks, 13½c.

Diethyl Ether—Production of this article totaled 6,873,034 pounds in December, according to the chemical division of the United States Tariff Commission which body also reported stocks totalling 4,505,445 pounds on hand on December 31.

Ethyl Acetate—According to the chemical division of the United States Tariff Commission, a total of 9,851,538 pounds of this article were produced in December, and the stocks in hand on December 31 totaled 6,240,742 pounds.

Fishliver Oils—Demand was good and supply remained tight. Sellers were disposed toward some reserve since they are not clear exactly what the decision will be regarding a revision of prevailing price ceilings on all oils. Transactions were generally at ceiling limits only.

Los Angeles, March 7.—Market activity in fish liver oils here this week was quiet due to lack of supply and offerings. Practically all reserves have been exhausted, and no improvement is expected in the near future.

Glycerin—Good demand for spot future delivery of refined material maintained a spot market on even keel and tended to create added stability to the general situation. In the crude market, however, there has been more demand than had been expected, caused mainly by the position of individual refiners who failed to get crude bought for a January delivery from Argentina and against which substantial quantities of refined glycerin had been sold on contract. Last week, soaplye stood at about 9½c. to 10c. per pound and saponification for refiners was 10½c. to 11c. The 9½c. figure on soaplye compares with a recent low of about

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Menthol, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
230.3	231.1	231.6	243.7

Salicylates

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AMMONIUM SALICYLATE, N. F. (Crystals)
CALCIUM SALICYLATE (Powder)
LITHIUM SALICYLATE, N. F. (Powder)
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8¼c. per pound. Incidentally it may be well to recall that the ceiling on soaplye is 11½c., and that on saponification is 12¾c. Refiners indicated late last week that there is nothing in the overall glycerin picture that cannot be cured by a delivery of about 2,000,000 pounds of crude to refiners needing it.

Chicago, March 9.—Glycerin prices are:— Chemically pure, tankcar, 15c. per pound; drums, carlots, 15c.; drums, less than carlots, 15¾c.; high gravity, tankcar, 14¼c.; drums, carlots, 14½c.; drums, less than carlots, 15c.

Menthol—The spot price was lower at $12.50 to $12.75 per pound and goods for immediate shipment from Brazil were offered consumers at $11.50 to $11.75 per pound, duty paid, New York. One importer stated last week that 1945 production in Brazil is expected to be larger than the 1944 production of more than 650,000 pounds of U.S.P. menthol over 95 percent of which was delivered immediately to United States manufacturers.

The increase in production is expected in spite of severe droughts during the August-September planting season and again during December and early January. There are, of course, some uncertain factors, but all indications point to adequate menthol production this year, according to the importer.

Production in 1945 is two months or more behind schedule, the report continued. To be safe, the importer said that United States buyers should not count upon receiving new crop menthol before June, which means April shipment from Brazil. Earlier shipments will be small. Prices for future shipments depend upon quantity and shipping months, and upon obtaining Brazilian government approval of specific transactions. This approval must be obtained to protect both buyer and seller.

Penicillin—By authority of the War Production Board, on and after March 15, penicillin will be available to hospitals and physicians throughout the country. The agency authorizes distributors of the drug to sell 1,280,000 vials from March 15 to March 31, which is more than three times the distribution by 2,700 hospital depots for a full month. The April quota has been fixed at 1,500,000 vials. WPB, however, also pointed out that penicillin will not be available in sufficient volume to permit its use in manufactured products such as pills, lozenges, ointment, or other miscellaneous "dosage forms." By this action, WPB at last puts at the service of civilians very substantial quantities of this material.

Perchloroethylene—In view of increased military needs, WPB on March 3 revoked order M-371 governing this material and transferred controls to order M-300. The small order exemption was reduced from one drum to less than one drum. Most dealers shipments are in drum lots or multiples thereof. Therefore, the quantity available under the small order exemption is likely to be reduced substantially.

Phenobarbital and Sodium Salts—Total production in December was 13,776 pounds and stocks in hand on December 31 totaled 41,924 pounds, according to the latest statement of the chemicals division, United States Tariff Commission.

Quicksilver—The spot at $170 and the Pacific coast at $165 constituted an unchanged market. Some 4.000 flasks of foreign metal are reported due to reach here in April and the pending arrival has introduced an element absent from the market since the war cut off Spanish exports.

San Francisco, March 7.—The quicksilver market here this week was steady but extremely tight, with very little spot metal being offered. Several mines still are closed for repairs, resulting in curtailed production. Metal was being quoted between $165 and $170 per flask, f.o.b. San Francisco.

Riboflavin—Stocks reported by the United States Tariff Commission's chemical division totaled 35,081 pounds on December 31. The commission has not reported on production since July, 1944.

Sulpha Drugs—Total production in December was 359,925 pounds, according to the chemicals division of the United States Tariff Commission, which also reported stocks on December 31 as totaling 796,192 pounds.

Trichloroethylene — This item has been transferred to WPB order M-300 because of increased military needs. The small-order exemption was lowered to less than one drum. A substantial saving is expected since dealers' sales usually are in single drums or multiples thereof.

Brown Instrument Company, Philadelphia, has received a fourth Army-Navy "E" production award.

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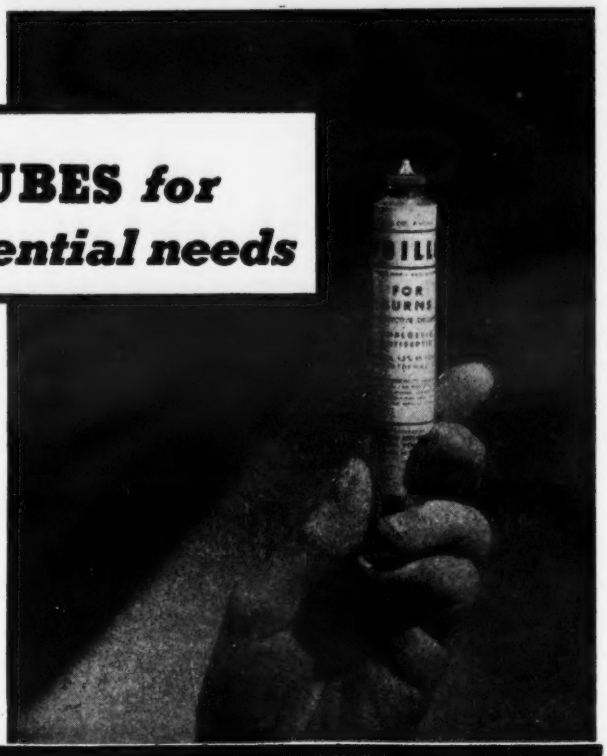

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Natural Resins Stockpiles Rapidly Diminishing

OPD Washington Bureau

The over-all lead situation has been getting increasingly tighter, and available stockpiles of natural resins are rapidly diminishing. War Production Board officials informed the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industry Advisory Committee at a recent meeting held in Washington.

Greater restrictions on the use of lead in somewhat the same fashion as oil is restricted under M-332, covering oils for protective coating, may be necessary in the near fututre, WPB told the committee members. However, the agency assured the industry that any such action would obviously present a tremendous problem in the case of paste white lead in oil, and that no action will be taken until all sides of the problem are thoroughly explored.

Discussing the supply picture on alkyd resins (M-300—Schedule 59) and phthalic anhydride, WPB told the committee members that consumption of alkyd resins for approved military end uses has increased in the last few months by approximately 15 percent, with no accompanying increase in the availability of phthalic anhydride for resins. For this reason, WPB said, drastic reduction in allocations of alkyd resins for March has become necessary, as little hope exists for bringing supply into balance with demands, except by eliminating certain uses currently allowed. Furthermore, certain specification changes may have to be made shortly.

The committee also was told of the continuing tight supply picture on phenolic resins and urea melamine resins, as a result of a formaldehyde shortage and manpower difficulties. Certain types of phenols are not available in sufficient quantities to meet increased requirements, WPB said.

The need for an allocation order governing maleic, fumaric, "carbic" and pentaerythritol oils and resins, was presented to the committee by WPB, who said that such an order has become necessary because of the very short supply of maleic anhydride and pentaerythritol. The agency said that such an order, if issued, will require paint manufacturers to certify end uses on their purchase orders placed with suppliers, and will effect a broader and more equitable distribution of available materials.

WPB told the committee that the very short supply of imported fossil gums and resins, and the absence of adequate distribution controls, have made it necessary for the agency to issue directives to importers that will require them to obtain shipments of the materials for important war uses ahead of less essential uses. An Appendix B type Schedule to General Chemical Order M-300 is expected to be issued shortly.

The committee discussed the supply picture on pigments, including inerts. WPB told the meeting that part of the present shortage of some inert pigments was due to transportation difficulties, particularly with respect to products coming from New York State and other sections where heavy snowfalls and ice have made freight movement difficult and uncertain, and that the situation will improve to some extent with the coming of Spring. However, the agency said that the situation with respect to leaded zinc is unchanged. Producers are working at capacity, and have no opportunity for increasing production.

WPB assured the committee that notwithstanding the difficult supply situation, which now exists on chrome pigments, it would not move to change existing quotas for the time being. However, the agency said that producers have been advised to fill all military orders in preference to quotas, and it hoped that by this kind of voluntary action military requirements will be met. Should this fail, the agency said it would have to move to suspend shipments of civilian quotas.

WPB Conservation Div. And Salvage Div. Merged

OPD Washington Bureau

Emphasizing the imperative need for increased conservation and salvage of critical materials because of the drain on supplies resulting from the stepped-up tempo of the war, a new Conservation and Salvage Division of the War Production Board has been established, WPB has announced.

The new division combines the previous Office of the Conservation Officer and the Salvage Division of WPB. The Conservation and Salvage Division is headed by W. Thomas Hoyt, who was director of the Salvage Division. James H. Hansen, who was conservation officer in the Office of the Operations Vice-Chairman, becomes deputy director for conservation, and William O. Duntze, who was deputy of the Salvage Division, becomes deputy director for salvage in the new division.

Further coordination of WPB activities to conserve critical materials is stressed in the new set-up by a provision for the appointment of a conservation officer in each industry division of the board who will be assigned responsibility for all technical and operational matters pertaining to conservation in his division.

Functions, records and personnel necessary for the continuation of the paper conservation campaign are transferred from the Forest Products Bureau to the new Conservation and Salvage Division. The division will promote conservation as an activity within WPB, in industry and on the part of the general public. Where necessary, it will recommend limitation and conservation orders for issuance by WPB and coordinate the activities of the conservation officers of the various industry divisions.

In its salvage activities, the Conservation and Salvage Division will develop and establish methods and procedures for accomplishing, through appropriate operating units, plans and programs for the collection of waste and scrap materials from homes, farms, commercial establishments, industry and state and local governments.

It will review the execution of salvage programs in order to insure proper understanding, coordination and performance and make recommendations to operating officials for the improvement of salvage operations, and will prepare instructions and explain and interpret policies and procedures of the division for the guidance of the field organization.

Chemical Workers Income Shows Gain

Weekly earnings of factory workers in chemical and related fields showed a slight gain in the final month of 1944 as compared with the preceding month. A breakdown of weekly earnings for the chemical and allied industries follow:—

	Weekly		
	Dec. 1944	Nov. 1944	Oct. 1944
Chemical and allied products	$44.97	$43.69	$43.94
Ammunition	46.04	45.29	46.05
Chemicals	52.64	52.48	51.99
Cottonseed oil	29.39	29.42	29.30
Crude petroleum production	53.97	53.90	52.92
Drugs, medicines, insecticides	35.72	35.35	35.30
Explosives, safety fuses	46.79	45.87	46.71
Fertilizers	30.48	30.83	31.56
Paints and varnishes	46.93	46.03	46.48
Petroleum refining	58.50	58.66	60.37
Rayon, allied products	39.08	39.20	39.11
Soaps	49.11	48.19	48.87

Eagle-Picher to Build New Chicago Plant

Eagle-Picher Lead Company, Cincinnati, plans the erection of a manufacturing plant in the postwar era. The project will represent an investment of approximately $1,000,000. The Eagle-Picher company has sold its plant in the South side of Chicago to the Twin City Textile Mills, Inc., for a price of $100,000.

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ALCOHOL and CHEMICALS

Pennsylvania Alcohol and Chemical Corporation streamlines into one organization various companies well-known to the alcohol and chemical industry for over 30 years.

Today, the resources, the laboratory facilities, the alert and progressive attitude of experienced personnel, insure a continuation of the service rendered to the trade for over 30 years. The company policy stresses standardized quality, flexibility of service and personal contact.

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SPECIAL ESTERS
CONCENTRATED NITROUS ETHER (For sweet spirit of nitre, U.S.P.)
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As in **WORLD WAR I**

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So-called "Yohimbine" is highly important as an aphrodisiac in veterinary medicines.

This is just one of the many alkaloids that we have been manufacturing for the pharmaceutical trade for twenty-seven years.

We solicit your inquiries for spot or/contract delivery over six months period.

INLAND ALKALOID COMPANY
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
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What happens to your redistilled MERCURY en route...

WHILE WE EXERCISE ALL POSSIBLE CARE IN THE HANDLING AND PACKAGING OF REDISTILLED MERCURY, ACCIDENTS DO HAPPEN IN SHIPPING AND RECEIVING. PLEASE ADVISE YOUR DRAYMEN AND RECEIVING DEPARTMENTS TO—*"HANDLE WITH CARE."*

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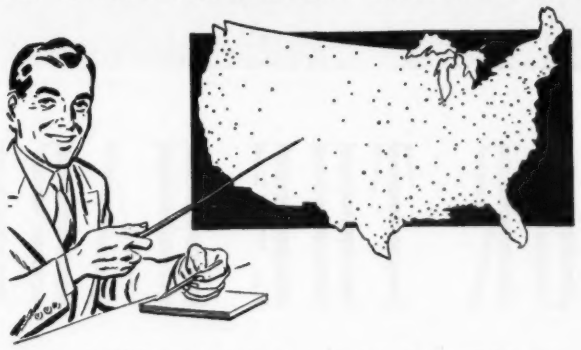

Armour's 332 stock points mean fast, dependable service for your present and future glycerine needs.

CHEMICALLY PURE or U. S. P. . . . A high grade, water-white glycerine meeting the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia. Suitable for use in foods, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics or for any purpose demanding highest quality. Specific gravity is 1.249– 25°C./25°C.

HIGH GRAVITY . . . A pale yellow glycerine for industrial purposes with a specific gravity of 1.262– 15.5°C./15.5°C.

DYNAMITE . . . A yellow glycerine made especially for the explosives trade. It has a specific gravity of 1.262– 15.5°C./15.5°C.

YELLOW DISTILLED . . . A yellow glycerine for industrial purposes with a specific gravity of 1.259– 15.5°C./15.5°C.

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North Portland, Oregon
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FTC Act Amendment

—Continued from page 3

A new section is added to the end of the act reading as follows:—

Sec. 19. Food, drugs, devices, and cosmetics shall be exempt from the provisions of this act to the extent of the application or the extension thereto of the Federal food, drug, and cosmetic act, approved June 25, 1938, as amended (U. S. C., title 21, chapter 9).

Commission officials who have made a cursory examination of the legislation are said to feel that it is faulty in several particulars and if enacted would hamstring the agency too greatly in its efforts to keep down deception in interstate trade. Particularly, they are said to dislike the provisions that would throw open their findings to court review. They do not feel that the courts are equipped to handle such matters with the result there will be conflicting interpretations that will be of benefit to no one.

The bill introduced by Representative Carroll Reece of Tennessee, who played an important part in the framing of both the food, drug and cosmetic act and the Wheeler-Lea amendments to the Federal trade commission act, is now before the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce for consideration. In due course it is expected to be referred by the committee both to the FTC and the Food and Drug Administration for an expression of their opinion on the desirability of its enactment.

The measure has three general purposes, Mr. Reece explains:—

General Purposes of Measure

1. To afford effective judicial review of the commission's cease and desist orders. It would allow defendants to appeal to the courts within sixty days for a review of the commission's orders with authority given the courts to go fully into the evidence on which the commission based its action.

2. To limit the aggregate amount of penalties which may be assessed for a single violation of commission orders.

3. To avoid conflict with the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act by defining more clearly the commission's jurisdiction as to food, drugs, devices, and cosmetics.

Scope of Law

In discussing point one, Mr. Reece said that as the law is now, the scope of judicial review of the commission's orders to cease and desist is so narrow as to afford hardly any relief at all. In an increasing number of cases the courts are declaring their impotence to review the findings of fact or the application of the remedy—or to prevent an unauthorized proceeding, he stated. Mr. Reece continued:—

They hold that they may not act by injunction or by declaratory judgment in advance of a commission proceeding and final order. The latest holding on that was during the past year in Miles Laboratories, Inc. v. Federal Trade Commission (140 Fed. 2n 683, certiorari denied, 88 L. Ed. 1174), where, in so holding the court explained that "if the question were open it might very well be argued" that the company had not violated the law.

They hold that they may not act after a proceeding by the commission where the findings of fact are "supported by evidence." A recent case which reviews numerous court decisions on the subject is Jacob Siegel Co. against Federal Trade Commission, decided November 30, 1944, by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit. The court affirmed the commission's order that the company cease using its trademark "Alpacuna" which it had used on overcoats for fourteen years. As it did that, the court said it thought "strongly that the order is far too harsh."

Likewise, the courts hold that they are bound by the commission's judgment as to the quality and sufficiency of the evidence. In Segal v. Federal Trade Commission (142 Fed. 2d 255) the court observed that a part of the testimony was "obviously biased" and said:—"Even so, if the commission wished to rely uopn such testimony, we may not intervene, whatever might be our own indisposition to accept what he said."

Review Whole Record

The nature of the commission's proceedings is such as to make it highly appropriate for the courts to review the whole record of the evidence upon which the commission has acted. Commission cases involve decisions on pure questions of fact—questions peculiarly within the province of the courts. By empowering the courts to review the facts, the amendment draws upon the fundamental offices and the historical experience of the judiciary and operates to separate, in a substantial degree, the prosecution and judicial functions which, as the law now stands, are combined in the commission.

The bill proposes to end the conflict of jurisdiction over labeling by writing into the Federal Trade Commission Act the definition of labeling now contained in the Food and Drug Act. Section 15 of the Federal trade commission act expressly excludes labeling from the definition of the term "false advertisement" but it does not define the term "labeling." Mr. Reece explained further:—

There has also developed confusion as to the meaning of other provisions of Section 15(a)—those provisions which deal with failure of advertisements to reveal facts material in the light of express representations or material with respect to consequences which may result from use of a commodity to which an advertisement relates under the conditions prescribed in the advertisement, or under such conditions as are customary or usual.

Ad Warnings

These provisions were to reach advertisements which, although not false by express statement, were misleading by indirection, implication, and ambiguity. They were not requirements for advertisements to contain directions for

Infantry Sergeant bites his tongue as he heaves a grenade at Jap pillbox.

FOR THE HARDEST JOBS

Sheffalloy TRADE MARK REGISTERED
SHEFFIELD PROCESS TUBES

IN warfare it's invariably the Infantry that's chosen for many of the hardest jobs. The airforce may bomb, the navy blast, artillery lay the barrage, and tanks may lead the way, but the tough, tireless footslogger is the one who usually wrests final victory from the enemy.

And so it is in the field of packaging. Sheffalloy *Sheffield Process* Tubes are usually chosen for the hardest jobs. Packagers have been quick to appreciate the *extra toughness* of these better tubes . . . a pliable strength that only our exclusive Sheffield Process can achieve. Possibly your product may be sold quicker and easier in Sheffalloy Sheffield Process Tubes. Ask for complete information, and details about the series of over 50 VINICOTE Interior Tube Coatings developed by our research staff!

NEW ENGLAND COLLAPSIBLE TUBE CO.
3132 S. CANAL STREET, CHICAGO 16 • NEW LONDON, CONN. • W. K. SHEFFIELD, V. P., 500 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 18
THE WILCO COMPANY, 6800 McKINLEY AVE., LOS ANGELES 1

using and various warnings with respect to contraindications—which matters are expressly dealt with in the Federal food, drug and cosmetic act as to labeling—unless the affirmative and express portions of the advertisements were such as to make some disclosure of directions or warnings necessary to avoid an otherwise misleading representation. Likewise, these provisions were not to require in advertisements warnings against use of a product for purpose and in ways not prescribed in the advertisement or not customary or usual.

It was thought that this had been made clear by the committee report in the house on the Wheeler-Lea Act. However, the section has been invoked in proceedings to order the inclusion in advertisements of warnings of various kinds, including warnings against excessive and unrecommended uses and use in cases involving idiosyncrasies or allergic conditions. It has also been utilized by the commission upon occasion to accomplish what seemingly amounts to indirect control of labeling.

The proposed amendment of section 15(a) seeks to overcome such confusion by deleting the language which has apparently been the basis for misunderstanding and by inserting language which more clearly expresses what the section sought to accomplish.

Magnesium in Postwar Discussed by Dr. Dow

OPD Washington Bureau

The newly developed magnesium industry was described as holding infinite opportunities for small business and new employment by Dr. William H. Dow, president of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., in appearing March 5 before the Senate Small Business Committee which is now conducting a series of hearings on the war development and postwar role of the magnesium industry.

Outlining to the committee details of thirty-five products which could be made by small concerns with a capital investment of from $5,000 to $50,000, Dr. Dow said that these were only a few of thousands of similar possibilities. He stated that no one knew enough to predict what would happen when the shift from heavy to lightweight metals fully got underway, but predicted something in the nature of a social revolution for the benefit of everyone providing "we shall quickly return to a free, competitive society on the American ideal with an absolute minimum of government control and regulation."

(1) That the producing plants be surveyed by the Army and Navy in collaboration with the National Academy of Sciences and the National Reseach Council to the end of setting aside and keeping in a standby condition such plants as would be necessary to provide an ample supply of magnesium for purely munitions purposes in the event of war. We would guess that an ample war requirement capacity would run somewhere between two hundred million and three hundred million pounds and of course the plants so set aside would be selected for strategic as well as for economic reasons. Provision could be made for these plants to be leased to private industry on proper terms in the event that the demand for magnesium grew to such proportions that private industry wanted them. We suggest further that these scientific bodies survey the remaining plants and put values on them and that these remaining plants be then put up for lease or for sale upon terms to promote the industry. We do not care to make any specific suggestion as to terms because we have no adequate data on the efficiency of plants other than the ones we manage and also because the conditions at the time will govern the terms.

(2) That fabricating plants and the DPC machinery in privately owned plants could be disposed of in much the same way, except that the military needs will not be great and a thorough scientific survey is not necessary. We think the rule should be to keep as many fabricators in business as want to stay in business, for without fabricators the producing plants will of course be useless.

(3) The present stockpile, if it were thrown on the market, would kill all technological progress. We suggest that the Army and Navy estimate the stockpile that will give all possible protection during the war and that production be so adjusted that the stockpile will not go beyond that maximum figure and at the close of the war that stockpile be set aside as an insurance against future emergencies.

John Powell & Co. Office In One Park Avenue

John Powell & Co. has moved its executive offices to larger quarters to One Park avenue, just across the street and north of 114 East 32nd street, where the company will continue to maintain its export department, technical sales department, and laboratories. This move enables the Powell organization to enlarge its laboratory facilities to twice that formerly used by its chemical and biological laboratories.

BACK THE ATTACK—BUY AN ADDITIONAL BOND TODAY

ALL GRADES OF
REFINED
GLYCERINE

U. S. P. B. P.
YELLOW DISTILLED
HIGH GRAVITY
DYNAMITE

★ ★ ★ ★

REFINERIES LOCATED AT
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• Jeffersonville, Ind.
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TRADE EDCAN MARK
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YOU NAME IT! WE MAKE IT!
WRITE DEPT. C-R
• TABLETS
• ELIXIRS
• OINTMENTS
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• PRIVATELY LABELED PHARMACEUTICALS
Ziegler
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Immediate Delivery
• BULK ASPIRIN
• HINKLE PILLS
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MECCO Iodides
EXCEPTIONALLY PURE
Mecco POTASSIUM IODIDE
All forms and mixtures.
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Distributors and Stocks in all Principal Cities
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Your INVENTORY is good SECURITY for a BANK LOAN

Whether your inventory consists of drugs, chemicals or paints—whether it's raw or finished—in bulk or packaged form—it can be used as collateral for a bank loan *without moving it off your premises.*

Let Douglas-Guardian issue warehouse receipts for your merchandise *right where it stands.* Then, let our operating man cooperate with you and your bank in obtaining a loan secured by our warehouse receipts. Field-warehousing is practical for loans of $10,000 or more.

Write to our nearest office for a copy of "Profits on Your Premises." It explains the Douglas-Guardian procedure for borrowing on inventory.

DOUGLAS-GUARDIAN
WAREHOUSE CORPORATION
Nation-Wide FIELD-WAREHOUSING

118 North Front St., New Orleans, La. • 50 Broad St., New York, N.Y. 100 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. • Union Commerce Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio Tower Petroleum Bldg., Dallas, Tex. 438 South Street, Easton, Md. Garfield Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif. Porter Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. • U. S. Nat'l Bank Bldg., Portland, Oregon • Commerce Bldg., Rochester, N.Y. • 485 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. • 172 Chestnut Street, Springfield, Mass. Holland Bldg., Springfield, Mo. 416 Tampa St., Tampa, Fla. • 901 N. Ochoa St., El Paso, Tex.

Prevent Misuse of Toxic Medicines

with

Sucrose Octa Acetate

Bitter . . . but Non-Toxic

This white crystalline derivative of cane sugar should be of especial value to drug and medicine manufacturers to prevent accidental consumption of dangerous medicines by children or adults. Also, it may be effectively used to prevent human consumption of dangerous household chemicals, rubbing alcohols, etc. Available *now* for prompt shipment. Write for further information.

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CHEMICALS CORPORATION
4703 Pine Avenue • Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Barnett's

CAROTENE

POTENCIES UP TO 1,350,000 UNITS PER GRAM

Now used in the enrichment of flour, bread, milk, butter, cakes, soup, salad dressing, margarine, pastries and as a source of vitamin A in many pharmaceutical products.

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Council ACCEPTED AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSN Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry *Acceptance*

for PAUL-LEWIS *Laboratories, Inc.*

CALCIUM LEVULINATE

in Commercial Quantities

- Paul-Lewis Calcium Levulinate is a preparation accepted by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry, and is supplied in bulk quantities.
- High in calcium content, and stable in concentrations up to 30%, Paul-Lewis Calcium Levulinate is now available in commercial quantities at economical cost.
- Your inquiries are cordially invited. Orders placed now will be filled immediately.

CALCIUM LEVULINATE
Paul-Lewis Laboratories, Inc.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
MILWAUKEE

Wood Research Backed As Postwar Project

OPD Washington Bureau

An appeal for appropriations of adequate funds to continue into the postwar period wartime research on new industrial products made from wood was made in the house March 5 by Representative Harris Ellsworth of Oregon. Funds being spent on forestry product research were estimated by Mr. Ellsworth at $2,500,000 at the present time, including both public and private. The amount will drop to $1,500,000 at the close of the fiscal year unless Congress extends the program.

Mr. Ellsworth told the house that only 30 percent of the lumber obtained annually from the forests is being made use of, the remaining 70 percent being allowed to go to waste in the form of sawdust, slabs, edgings, and trimmings, despite the fact that it actually comprises a vast quantity of usable and needed materials.

From every ton of this wasted fiber, Mr. Ellsworth stated, between 50 gallons and 60 gallons of ethyl alcohol can be manufactured; or a ton of waste will furnish 450 pounds of high-protein feeding; also, sawdust contains cellulose which can be manufactured into rayon and other fabrics. Wood fiber also contains chemicals of value which may be extracted in the form of acids, acetone, and oils. In his own State alone, he said, 50,000,000 gallons of alcohol could be produced annually from sawdust and other wood waste taken from only a dozen of the larger mills.

The potentialities of lignin, the material obtained from wood waste after the removal of sugar for making alcohol and other products, are only now being realized, Mr. Ellsworth asid. It is known that lignin is made up of the same elements as coal and petroleum. The problem now being studied, he added, is just how its hydrocarbon molecules may be taken apart so that such products as aspirin, sulfanol, perfumes, and some bulk chemicals may be obtained.

Sterling Drug Leases 43-Story N.Y. Building

Sterling Drug Inc. has leased the 43-story Continental building, 1450 Broadway, for a term of ten years, subject to existing leases. The building will house offices of the company, presently located at 170 Varick street, as well as seven divisions and subsidiaries which are located in other parts of New York.

Some divisions of Sterling will move into the new building immediately, Mr. Hill said, but, due to existing leases, the major portion of the building will not be occupied by Sterling, one of the world's great drug companies, for several years.

Dr. Carter Estate $1,130,375

Dr. Allan Carter, president of the Resinol Chemical Company, Baltimore, who died November 25, left an estate valued at $1,130,375.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Demand for fertilizer materials continued to increase during the past week. The inquiry was reported broader and was probably inspired by the government urge to buy early and also by the occasion of warmer weather. The nitrogenates commanded a lot of buying interest and the markets tightened appreciably as available stocks were reduced. There was not an item in this classification that could be reported in liberal supply. Manpower shortage continued to cutback production of superphosphate while demand kept well above the limit of current output.

Potash production has been well sustained regardless of complications that have affected other commodities. Producers of muriate have been constantly making adjustments leading to the maintenance of output and trade reports indicate that plants are holding an average measurably better than a year ago. The WPB allocation for period 5 was substantially lower than for the corresponding period last year but the total allocation for the year ending May 31, 1945 will show an approximate gain of 11.3 percent. Production for the current year is expected to reach an all-time peak of 870,000 tons of potassium oxide.

Weather conditions in the South have remained unfavorable except in the sandy soils of the coastal plain area where planting is in progress and the fertilizer movement has already taken place. In other sections, orders are accumulating and fertilizer manufacturers are making determined efforts to keep up with demand.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Sulphate—Demand held steady with allocations sufficient to account for current production although transportation facilities have not moved material from plants as rapidly as had been expected. Reported that if current buying interest is sustained there will be no large inventories at the end of the season.

Bone Meal—Feeding interests have cleared shelves of this material and considerable shopping was reported in an effort to locate available stock. More demand than supply at the close.

Castor Pomace—Buying conditions have not improved and crushing operations have not reached a level to meet demand. Output is under contract and scarcely any material reached the market for additional wants.

Dried Blood—Continued purchases for feeding use have forced this market to maintain a definitely tight position. Domestic output is being taxed to keep up with demand while full ceiling prices have been observed.

Fish Scrap—Some odd lots of domestic, made by local and New England firms, have been sold to dogfood manufacturers. This material is made from the residue of edible fish and is said to turn out in white flakes. Some used for fertilizer too at top ceiling figures.

Hoof Meal—Reported sales of occasional carlots at former prices for fertilizer use. More could have been sold if material could have been found.

Sheep Manure—A lot of this material was pulverized and put in packages recently for victory garden use. Reported quite popular for small gardens.

Soda Nitrate—Farmers are reported to have a lot of this material in storage for direct application. The season is rapidly approaching for nitrate in nearby areas and demand has continued active for both large and small quantities.

Tankage—Ceiling prices have been paid to secure this material for feeding purposes. Demand has shown considerable activity and supplies have not been allowed to accumulate.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Fertilizer Materials

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Florida mine shipments have continued to meet requirements of acidulators who are using all the material possible under current manpower and sulphuric acid problems. The boxcar situation has not shown much improvement although delays have not been serious as inventories at processing plants have been sufficient to carryover delays in most instances.

Superphosphate—Production of superphosphate in January at 119 plants reporting to the National Fertilizer Association was 466,600 tons, basis 18 percent. This compares with 435,823 tons for the corresponding month in 1944. The total supply for January was placed at 1,085,045 tons, with total distribution at 429,504, leaving the available supply at the close of the month at 655,541 tons. Stocks at the end of January, 1944, were 660,084 tons, and for the same time in 1943 the supply was 828,973 tons.

Potashes

Reported that practically all muriate orders for period 5 have been booked and producers are waiting for shipping instructions. This period covers April and May requirements. Production has been well maintained and mine shipments have experienced no serious interruption from boxcar shortages. The supply of sulphate remained short and below the requirements of tobacco planters.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Transportation conditions were not entirely satisfactory but there was plenty of sulphur available to meet the heavy consuming demand. Spanish pyrites showed no departure from its usual quiet position. Prices were unchanged.

Herbicides

Copperas—Movement reported normal with demand showing a tendency to increase in some directions. Price position remained steady.

Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid—This new material, particularly recommended for killing bindweed, is being offered to compounders of herbicidal sprays in limited quantities. Production is restricted by the availability of supplies of phenol.

Soda Chlorate—Shipping instructions have been given producers by WPB and the demand has been covered so far as material is concerned. The present difficulty is in getting shipments away from works promptly.

Insecticides

Calcium arsenate continued to hold a favorable supply position but in several other varieties of insecticides the supply outlook remained irregular. A lot of output was lost last month through complications arising from the stalling of traffic in the Northeastern producing areas. WPB and WFA have emphasized the importance of buying early to avoid such conditions, while reports indicate that buyers have placed orders

—Continued on page 68

Fertilizer Tag Sales: February

	Equivalent tons		
	February		Jan.-Feb.,
	1945	1944	1945
Virginia	69,379	75,825	147,056
North Carolina	267,507	241,507	529,922
South Carolina	147,430	160,995	309,048
Georgia	208,810	210,540	386,705
Florida	80,472	83,820	203,392
Alabama	147,250	154,050	307,000
Mississippi	59,852	81,395	141,917
Tennessee	44,791	46,397	66,375
Arkansas	11,200	35,800	48,400
Louisiana	21,550	33,550	62,811
Texas	19,770	41,627	64,380
Oklahoma	4,020	4,109	8,062
Total South	1,082,031	1,169,615	2,275,068
Indiana	39,506	65,266	83,056
Illinois	38,100	16,850	59,075
Kentucky	37,263	34,988	88,393
Missouri	20,481	9,984	47,509
Kansas	4,900	4,491	12,205
Total Midwest	140,250	131,579	290,238
Grand total	1,222,281	1,301,194	2,565,306

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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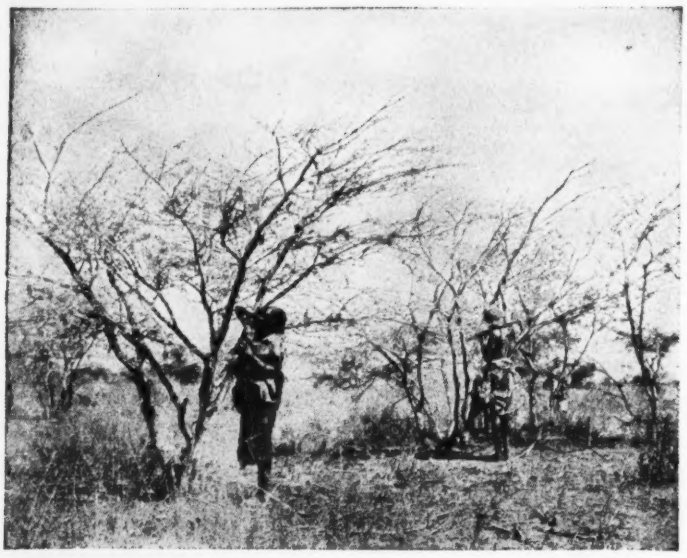
At Left:
Kayara Trees



Above: Gum Arabic Gardens

At Right:
Exudation of Gum Tragacanth

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Although declines in the prices for botanical drugs held a very narrow lead over the advances in quotations, the fact was that so far as the basic market position of medicinal crude drugs were concerned, there was general strength at the bottom of the entire structure of prices.

Beyond the mere changing of prices—usually as the result of competition in the cases of reductions and definitely related to scarcity of stocks of articles selling at a rise—beyond such shifts, the most important feature of the market was the preparations now being made to stimulate collections of domestic botanicals as much as possible. It was found last year that personal solicitation of workers in the interest of getting them to collect specific items in good volume was probably the device productive of the largest results. Even the radio was used to appeal to workers to bring in drugs, without signal results, however. Also, the countryside was placarded heavily, telephone poles, fences, and barns being used to post the call for botanical collection activity. It appears probable that there will be an increase in the personal solicitation device this year.

Demand in the spot market was moderately active throughout the past week. The call arose for materials definitely in short supply. Where goods were obtained, it often was at rising costs. An exception was the much lower prices on rhubarb root, the supply of which was more than plentiful and the call for which limped most of the time. Powdered papain was a feature of strength. Also myrrh gum. N. F. lupulin was hard to secure and values seemed nominal. Slower demand for cocillana, wild cherry, and white pine barks tended to ease values some.

Balsams

Copaiba—Very firm. Demand fairly active along lines covering prompt requirements. Little local competition noted.

Fir—Oregon balsam continued to display real strength and the tendency was for prices to advance further. Canadian balsam was firm but not overly active last week.

Barks

Cocillana—The main consumption season has about ended and consumption accounted so well for the moderate stocks in hand at the beginning of the season that the carryover will not be close to normal. However, prices were a shade down at 41c. to 42c. per pound.

Cramp—Under competition, prices were shaded to 74c. to 75c. per pound even though the stock of strictly N. F. quality bark was insignificant. A liberal collection is needed this year.

Elm—Dealers hope that foreign buyers will make known their requirements promptly to the end that when the critical period for collection arrives, dealers will be empowered to buy on a scale encouraging to the production of a substantial crop. Last year, foreign buyers missed the boat.

Fringetree—The market supply was on the tight side and sellers reported no difficulty in getting 65c. per pound when orders reached the spot. However, there was not a deal of activity during the past week.

Beans

Vanilla—The future of supplies of Bourbon beans is tied in closely with the fact that French colonial policy as made known about a month or three weeks ago is to control exports much more closely and, possibly, even to end them for the time being in favor of a reentry of French vanilla bean operators in the homeland into the business that supplies Bourbon beans to this market. This is going to make the supply situation in the future extremely dubious and subject to all sorts of influences save those which would assure a steady movement of beans to this country at fair prices. The situation gave special value to the increase of stocks by 271 cases.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Coltsfoot leaves, 5c. per lb.
Elecampane root, 7c. per lb.
Fringetree bark, 5c. per lb.
Kamala, 5c. per lb.
Lupulin, N. F., $5 per lb.
Myrrh gum, 10c. per lb.
Papain, powdered, 30c. per lb.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Canadian, 3c. per lb.
Spanish, dewhiskered, 7c. per lb.
Syrian, dewhiskered, 5c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, futures, ½c per lb.
Zanzibar, spot, ½c. per lb.
futures, 1c. per lb.
Paprika, Portuguese, extra fine, 1c. per lb.
Spanish, good, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, red, Louisiana longs, old crop, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Calendula flowers, 5c. per lb.
Cocillana bark, 1c. per lb.
Cramp bark, N. F., 1c. per lb.
Juniper berries, 2c. per lb.
Raspberries, 5c. per lb.
Rhubarb, whole, 25c. per lb.
powdered, 25c. per lb.
St. John's bread, edible, ½c. per lb.
Stramonium leaves, 1c. per lb.

Other Articles

Coriander seed, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Cyprus, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

Botanical Drugs

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
231.1	240.2	244.0	261.7

Berries

Juniper—A quiet market was noted and gave rise to a tendency toward slightly more local competition. Prices were reported at 73c. to 75c. per pound but a rise in demand would probably clip short the limited tendency toward shading.

Raspberries—Possibly as a forerunner of the time when the Pacific Northwest will offer new crop berries, the spot quotations was reported at $1.20 to $1.25 per pound but it was greatly to be doubted that much was available at any price.

Gums

Arabic—Firm but lacking further advance in spot quotations. Competition has been under wraps for some time past and holders were disposed to reject bids under the market at 12¾c. per pound. Demand for moderate sized quantities was reasonably well supported.

Guaiac—Stocks gained to the extent of 8 bags. There was very little stock on this market.

Karaya—Business was very good. Small orders were reasonably numerous and there was even a fair amount of demand for more sizable quantities. Prices held steady.

Myrrh—Quotations were noted on the higher basis of 60c. to 70c. per pound, indicating a reaction locally to advance in prices at the source. Undertones were strong as demand prevailed in fair volume.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—Some concern has been expressed regarding how well cultivated plants in some areas may have wintered this year. There is a real desire for a fair sized output from well established plants.

Coltsfoot—Goods sold at 95c. to $1 per pound under competitive circumstances last week, suggesting that the market undertones have become stronger notwithstanding the fact that the season for largest consumption nears its end.

Henbane—Stocks increased to the extent of 15 bales.

Laurel—Cyprus material was a shade lower at 24½c. to 25c. per pound under competition for business of moderate size.

Marjoram—Stocks increased 40 bags.

Stramonium—The spot price was 20c. to 21c. per pound and with stocks in very fair shape as to size, conditions were rather favorable for buyers with firm orders in hand.

Flowers

Calendula—The primary market on the Pacific coast is sold out. Little is held on spot, yet the lowest of local quotations was $3.20 per pound, made

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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at a time when no business was in sight.

Elder—Spring is not far away in the domestic primary market and in the not too far distant future new crop elder flowers will be on the bushes. Not a great deal is being carried into the new collection period.

Miscellaneous

Kamala—Demand put the price up and at the close of last week quotations stood on the basis of 45c. to 50c. per pound.

Lupulin—Most quarters were unable to offer. Any quotation would be nominal and subject to confirmation on the development of firm orders. Around $16 is asked, nominally.

Papain—Asking prices rose to $2.70 to $2.75 per pound, the rise being an extension of the advance started a short time back when demand revived.

St. John's Bread—Edible was shaded to 14c. to 14½c. per pound.

Roots

Barbasco—Stocks gained to the extent of 3,289 bales, all of which was consigned for government agency account.

Elecampane—Sold at the higher level of 34c. to 35c. per pound and some quarters were compelled to pass business by because they lacked even small stocks like those available in other directions.

Gentian—Steadier in price but still subject to considerable local competition between dealers.

Licorice—Stocks of Indian root gained to the extent of 1,032 bales. Reserves were ample on this market.

Rhubarb—Stocks were increased by 231 bales and prices weakened as competition forced sales as low as 50c. to 55c. per pound for whole and 55c. to 60c. for powder.

Valerian—Stocks were up 30 bags. Prices held at unchanged levels and had steady undertones.

Seeds

Caraway—Canadian seed was advanced again, reaching a top of 83c. to 84c. per pound. Dewhiskered Spanish also jumped sharply, touching 83c.

—Continued on page 72

PEEK AND VELSOR INCORPORATED
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CRUDE DRUGS

He Spread His Cloak for Queen

Betsy's Tootsies

American botanical drug dealers and their customers should warm a spot in their hearts for Sir Walter Raleigh. He tried to become American in 1585 but his attempt to colonize in Virginia failed. He press-agented American tobacco in London. And he became a proprietary medicine formulator.

His most famous achievement was a theriac, meaning antidote for poison, formulated while prisoner in the Tower of London. It combined the distillate of 40 seeds, herbs, barks, and woods macerated in alcohol, with a large variety of mineral and animal ingredients. The London Pharmacopoeia listed it as *Confectio Raleighana*. A vestigial remnant of Sir Walter's proprietary remains in the National Formulary under the name Aromatic Powder of Chalk.

WAREHOUSE AND MILLS
JERSEY CITY **NEW JERSEY**

Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Oils obtained from French controlled sources of supply were to the front in the essential oil market last week. In several aspects, they commanded attention that boded poorly for the future of supplies on this market.

Export of oils from French Oceania was reported under embargo imposed from France for the purpose of assuring the French perfumers the needed raw material. Presumably, such an embargo would be applicable to oils produced in France and in French North Africa; it surely would if the French manufactures' need is as great as has been suggested.

The whole is said to trace to the fact that American soldiers on leave think of the girl back home in terms of French perfumes. Is not Paris a synonym for perfume, and also for "styles" and products of the couturiere? Home coming Dogfaces bring the one and only some French perfume and those not coming home send it. The result is that French perfume makers require the raw materials of France and her colonies. Hence, export embargos at the colonies, a rise of 50 percent in the French alcohol quota, and a not encouraging outlook for Americans who, if allowed to negotiate directly with their French principals of years standing, would probably have had oil here long before this—given a niche or two of space to load drums on freighters that return to the United States in ballast. The fact that a shipment of French perfumes is expected here—the shipping space has been allocated—emphasizes the French consumption of French oils.

Another angle is financial in character. If dealers here buy French oils in France through a United States government agency—which they are compelled to do now—they are expected to pay at the official rate of exchange at only five francs to the dollar—being 5c. francs. But plenty of francs can be bought in France at 220 to the unit if dollars are used. Even the Army pays American soldiers in francs at 50 to the dollar—2c. francs—if press reports be accurate.

There was talk last week of more bergamot coming from Italy in the not too far distant future. Washington was also talking about some French floral oils showing up in this country. In New York, it cannot be said that dealers and importers see much chance of that, what with French demand, embargos, and payment in 5c. francs instead of francs said to be plentiful at ½c. each.

Because the Office of Defense Transportation embargoed less-than-carlot freight shipments between midnight, March 6 and March 11, consumers who had reason to expect shipments between Tuesday-midnight and Sunday-midnight will be disappointed unless shipment was made on government bill of lading, or by trucking lines, railway express, or parcel post, and even such shipments were likely to be delayed because of high volume.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Geranium oil, Bourbon, $2.50 per lb.
Vetiver, Bourbon, $2 per lb.
Ylang ylang, Bourbon, 50c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
217.2	210.6	208.0	259.4

Essential Oils

Almond—Movement into consumption gained moderately during the past week. The number of jobbing orders seemed to be larger and there were also transactions involving fairly substantial quantities of material. Prices held well.

Angelica—Not much oil was available and neither was there much interest in spot goods last week. It was indicated that a considerable difference in quality exists between the formerly imported article and oil made here.

Bay—Not much more than jobbing call was reported locally. Buyers bought very close to actual wants, which manner of buying fitted in fairly well with the moderate quantities in local warehouses at this time.

Bergamot—Prices no longer mean much on natural oil of Italian origin. There are some spot holdings of Brazilian oil available around $10 per pound, but the quality is at least different from the highly desirable produce of Italy. Washington is talking about bringing more oil from Italy soon.

Bois de Rose—Stocks in dealers' hands were at low ebb and conditions do not suggest an early increase in the arrivals of replenishment quantities from the primary market. The situation is exceptionally tight.

Cananga—Sellers were able to sell only on a hand-to-mouth basis because their stocks were so small as to make rationing but fair treatment of regular customers. Most dealers have none at all.

Caraway—Raw material went kiting last week in a strong market, and whosoever might contemplate domestic distillation of imported seed faced a rising production cost and a generally very strong market.

Cardamom—Holding without further change, but it appeared that there was less tendency toward shading of quotations than there was when values declined during the previous trading period. Demand was not very active last week.

Cedarleaf—Buyers bought hand-to-mouth for the most part and transactions reached a moderate total from coverage of strictly jobbing requirements. Undertones were firm.

Cedarwood—Most dealers went close to $1 per pound, but one quarter continued to talk 85c. per pound, reporting a very firm position thereat at the same time.

Celery—Raw material declines continued; it was apparent that recent buying support had been withdrawn from the market. Oil held quiet but very steady under fair request.

Cinnamon—Stocks of leaf oil increased to the extent of thirteen packages last week and every pound was earmarked for consumer use.

Clove—Prices were firm notwithstanding that some further quantities of foreign oil have been added to supplies. The increase amounted to 62 packages last week. Demand was brisk for jobbing lots and fairly active for larger quantities, delivery of which is a problem closely connected with the inability of distillers to get anything like normal deliveries of raw spice.

Dill—Protection of Fall requirements by pickling interests contributed to very fair business in this article and the price position seemed to be tending firmer in most quarters.

Eucalyptus—Stocks gained to the extent of 23 cases and although the goods were probably owned by consumers before reaching this market, they were none the less welcome. So far as immediate deliveries on new orders was concerned, there was little if any oil available.

Geranium—Bourbon oil was higher at $13 to $14 per pound and it was reported that shipment of further parcels to this country was unlikely since an embargo had been clamped on Madagascar and it seemed probable that France would get all the oils of French Oceania for an indefinite period. Stocks gained to the extent of 28 packages last week, which may have been the last shipment to be expected with certainty.

Ginger—There seems to be some reason to expect that African root will eventually be brought to this country. At least, the War Shipping Board is understood to stand ready to allocate shipping space. Meanwhile the supply of oil remains conservative in size and

For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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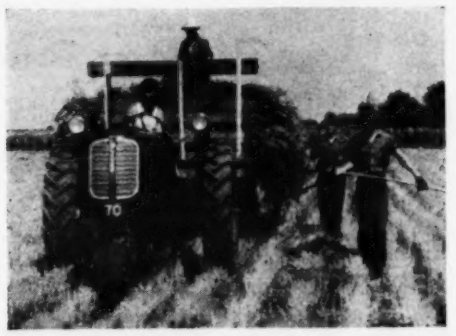

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was produced at costs so high as to warrant a spot market at $20 to $22.50 per pound.

Grapefruit—No oversupply of this oil was in local godowns, which kept prices firm to strong at the level reached during the recent accessions to values.

Lavender—It begins to appear that not much oil will reach here soon. French consumption is expected to run increasingly high and the setup whereby American perfumers were to obtain some oil has a highly insecure basis. Why in the name of commonsense the American government does not permit old line importers with long-time connections in France to open negotiations, reach price agreements, and conclude the necessary transactions is a mystery. And just why should American importers have to pay in 5c. francs when the franc is something like 220 to the dollar in France? However, that is the way the army pays soldiers off in France—in 2c. francs. And ten drums of oil would load quickly at Marseille and not take much room on any returning freighter.

Lemon—Hard to get for spot delivery, promptly on new orders. Possibly this is another oil which would appear here in greater abundance were former representatives of Italian shippers permitted to resume ordinary commercial contacts. It should not be hard to find a nook on some returning supply transport in which to store a few drums of oil.

Vetiver—An embargo on exports from French Oceania was said to have placed oil remaining there at the disposal of French factors in France. It brought a rise in spot prices to $27 to $30 per pound as sellers became reserved.

Ylang Ylang—Fear that the embargo on exports from French sources would make it impossible to get further quantities to the spot led sellers to revalue spot stocks upward to $10 to $10.50 per pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citronallal—Many former distributors have not a pound of this article nor are they likely to restore stocks soon.

Coumarin—In fair supply and exceptionally firm as to price and subject to no competition whatsoever.

Ethyl Acetate—Other requirements keep this article rather short in the perfumers' raw material market.

Geranyls — Mainly unobtainable among dealers normally able to supply the entire group. Others hold but moderate quantities.

Heliotropine—In very firm position and not liberally stocked on this market where quotations continued to be close to being nominal.

Hydroxycitronellal — Most former suppliers lack stocks and few producers have more than limited quantities that were well engaged prior to production.

Agricultural Chemicals

—*Continued from page 62*

but have not inserted shipping instructions.

WPB allocations of pig lead well under this season's production of lead arsenate. Last year output exceeded general expectations. Aside from odd lots, copper oxide will be used almost entirely in government shipyards. The nicotine situation continued definitely tight because of the uncertain position of raw material. It is hoped that copper sulphate production will meet the agricultural demand regardless of heavy lend-lease shipments. Cresols and cresylic acid appear adequate to meet demand. Zinc compounds have shown a tendency to tighten. Paradichlorobenzene remained in exceedingly short supply for all nearby shipments.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, March 9—Orders for fertilizers in the South are reported accumulating at a rapid rate. Fertilizer manufacturers are making strenuous efforts to fill orders and produce enough to meet the demand, which some think will be greater than last year. In an attempt to solve the labor shortage problem, producers are reported making every effort to obtain deferment from draft, employees regarded as required for the operation of an essential industry, and to keep the temporary use of farm labor assured of maintaining its draft status.

Baltimore, March 9.—Shortage in production of superphosphate has not been eased in any degree. Labor scarcity has made output insufficient to meet government demand and the supply is also short for private use. Increases in pay so far allowed have not proved attractive to additional workers and demand has continued considerably above the available supply.

Chicago, March 9.—Fertilizer materials were quiet, with interest of buyers indicated by generally active inquiries. Business probably would be somewhat better if supplies were up to buyers' needs. Blood was in good call. Tankage remained quiet. Bone materials showed continued firmness, on a fairly extensive volume of trade. Dried Blood—Principal grade, $5.53 per unit of ammonia. Tankage—Feeding grade, $5.53 per unit; hoof meal, $4.25 to $4.50; liquid stick, $1.75 to $2, tankcar. Bone Materials—Ground, steamed bone, 3 and 50 percent, $35 to $36 per ton; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $46 per ton; dry, rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.25 per unit.

Los Angeles, March 9.—Ammonia nitrate and sulphate this week were still in heavy demand, with many orders going unfilled due to lack of supplies. All other materials were in good demand. Small offerings limited trading in fishmeal. Ruling prices were:—Ammonia Nitrate—Quoted at $65 per ton with freight allowances up to $4.40 per ton from production plant. Ammonia Phosphate—Named at $48 per ton for 16-20 grade and $57 for 11-48, delivered at California plant. Fishmeal—$77.50 per ton in cars for 67 percent protein California sardine meal, f.o.b. production plant, plus $2 merchandising.

Plastic, Coldwater Paint, Calcimine Sales: January

Sales of plastic and coldwater paints and calcimines, as reported by sixty manufacturers to the Bureau of Census for January, 1945, compared with the totals for the corresponding month of 1944:—

Plastic Paints

	Pounds	Value
*Total	535,505	$37,866

* Includes paste and dry powder plastic paints, which cannot be shown separately without disclosing the operations of individual companies.

Coldwater Paints

	Pounds	Value
Exterior, lime or cement-bound	718,095	$55,338
casein-bound	258,254	15,736
Interior, casein-bound, paste or semi-paste form	*277,588	372,452
dry-powder form	552,598	45,254
glue-bound	231,690	9,397

* Gallons.

Calcimines

	Pounds	Value
Hotwater	916,078	$44,044
Coldwater	902,304	46,109

Sales of these products for January, 1945, compared with those for January, 1944, were as follows:—

		1945	1944
Plastic paints	lbs.	535,505	396,907
	value.	$37,866	$27,553
Coldwater paints	value.	$498,177	$460,633
Calcimines	lbs.	1,818,382	2,195,789
	value.	$90,153	$100,721

Protective Coatings

—*Continued on page 49*

sults of efforts along these lines will depend upon assurances as to their domestic distribution for essential uses.

Shellac—Aside from arrivals of 26,880 pounds of mixed grades of shellac in their native state and 335,900 pounds of bleached lac, there has been no new development of special interest in the American market within the past week.

Glues and Binders

Casein — Although the American markets are now greatly depleted, with no additional arrivals recorded from Argentina and with domestic production at ebbtide, and expected to continue so for at least a month to come, the tone of these markets has weakened slightly of late, as the demand has waned to relatively small proportions, so that importers are now quoting Argentine material at 17½c. to 18½c. per pound for the acid-precipitated grade, or a half-cent below the previously prevailing price range.

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Petroleum Derivatives

With the bulk of the yield of the American oilfields and output of the refineries still being channeled into the war effort and with a major portion of all available transportation facilities from the Southwest and Midwest to the East monopolized in the movement of petroleum chemicals needed to keep the war machine operating to the nth power, civilian needs in most of the petroleum derivatives required for fuel, solvents and protective coatings are still going begging.

Adding to the shipping difficulties occasioned by shortages of tankcars and inland water route boats, due to the congestion of all freight conveyances by the exceptionally heavy snowstorms in the Northern reaches of the United States, there has been a further handicap to movements of petroleum products in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys through the overflowing of Midwestern rivers and flooding of the lowlands in those sections of the country within the past week, which will necessitate the shipping of fuel oil, gasoline and kerosene to the East coast by roundabout routes, with an inevitable reduction in deliveries.

The Petroleum Administration for War has brought about some relief from the heretofore acute shortage of fuel oil in New England, the eastern portion of New York and the northern portion of New Jersey by withdrawing its recently imposed drastic restrictions on deliveries of this heating agent and permitting deliveries of up to 400 gallons in homes within these regions, with the advent of somewhat milder weather and a diminution of the most pressing requirements in that line, but there continues a shortage of kerosene in New England and of both butane and propane so greatly needed in New England and the South, due chiefly to lack of adequate transportation accommodations, although also attributable in large measure in the case of these liquefied gases to the government's reluctance to spare any more than absolutely necessary for any purpose outside the production of high-octane gasoline and synthetic rubber.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Processors continue to be supplied with enough xylol to keep their production of these high-solvency aromatic naphthas up to the unabated requirements of consumers, engaged in war production work and in non-military activities in the protective coatings industry. Class A materials are moving in large volume and Class B in smaller quantities, with prices of both grades and their blends being well maintained.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Buying interest is still keen, with much more of this solvent being taken by military than by civilian users. Tone steady.

Lacquer Diluent — Moving fairly freely into paint makers' channels, with those engaged in war production work obtaining the bulk of the offerings. Market firm throughout.

Mineral Spirit—Continues in brisk demand, with a moderate movement into consuming channels reported. Price strongly held.

Rubber Solvent—Virtually all stocks and current production going to manufacturers of synthetic rubber. Market firm throughout.

Stoddard Solvent — Although military dry-cleaning accounts are securing a major portion of the offerings, a moderate quantity is also being taken up by civilian interests. Market steady.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—A sizable movement continues to be recorded in this solvent, with those engaged in war production work able to procure the lion's share of the current supply. Prices firmly maintained.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, March 9—A continued good demand for such solvents as rubber solvent is noted in the refinery market in this area. Most of the recent rationing difficulties surrounding illicit use of petroleum products on the "rationing fringe" appear to have been either entirely eliminated or at least greatly reduced.

Los Angeles, March 9—Conditions in the solvents and diluents market on the Pacific coast continue generally strong, with the demand well ahead of the output. Almost everything possible of production is being spoken for as soon as it becomes available.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Lighter Fractions

Butane—With the shortage in high pressure-resistant tankcars and flooding of the lowlands of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys making shipments of this liquefied gas more difficult daily, it is becoming increasingly hard for the government to meet the requirements of the 100-octane gasoline makers and manufacturers of synthetic rubber. Hence, civilian users of these lighter hydrocarbons for cooking and heating are having renewed trouble in obtaining their requirements.

Heptane—Buying interest increasing steadily in this gas. Prices firmly held.

Hexane—Moving in fair volume. Market strong.

Octanes—Continues in fairly sizable demand. Tone firm.

Pentanes — A constantly mounting movement is under way in this gas, with prices strongly maintained throughout the list.

Propane—Conditions almost identical with those in butane also prevail in the market for this gas.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline Waxes — An increasing demand is noted for these waxes and, under the leadership of the standard process types, the movement into domestic and export channels is reaching a sizable volume. Prices generally well maintained.

Paraffin—The growing shortage of crude scale is holding down the output of refined grades available to civilian users to the smallest proportions known in many years. Orders from government authorities directing the flow of one large producer's output of crude scale into a refining agency, from which military and lend-lease requirements are being filled, has been largely responsible for the shortage of crude scale for non-military purposes.

Petrolatums—With the recent diminution of the demand for U.S.P. and technical grades, supplies have been proving adequate for current takings. Prices are being firmly held for these grades as well as for the veterinarian grade.

White Mineral Oils — A moderate volume of these oils is again moving into consuming channels with leading producers adhering strongly to their price schedules and with only occasional shading indulged in by small suppliers.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum—The daily rate of domestic crude oil production has shown a drop of 12,850 barrels for the week ended March 3 to 4,765,120 barrels, but this rate was 8,320 barrels in excess of the 4,756,800-barrel daily average recommendation for February, although considerably below that for March.

The Bureau of Mines reports the total domestic production of crude peroleum for all of 1944 as having reached 1,577,753,000 barrels. This is 1,000,000 barrels lower than the American Petroleum Institute's estimate of a total output of 1,678,421,000 barrels for last year.

A forecast made by the Bureau of Mines on the aggregate demand for crude oil for the entire month of March figures that it will rise 4 percent over that for the corresponding month of last year to a total daily consumption rate of 4,742,000 barrels, compared with an average of 4,648,000 barrels for the entire year 1944.

Gasoline—As evidence has come to light of a further huge increase in nationwide stocks of ordinary, relatively low-octane gasoline, OPA has made provisions for granting new supplementary rations to B-card motorists and for affording farmers sufficient fuel for their Spring planting and cultivating with tractors. OPA has accomplished these ends by notifying distributors that new supplemental gasoline ration coupons, B7 and C7 are being issued to eligible motorists by WPB, and rationing boards and may be accepted by dealers while also issuing coupons E3 and R3 for gasoline for non-highway use. Announcement has likewise been made by this bureau that coupons B5, B6, C5, C6, E1, E2, R1 and R2 continue valid until further notice.

For all purposes, PAW has increased its allocation of automotive gasoline for civilian consumption for the second quarter of this year to 1,276,000 barrels a day, or 132,000 barrels daily more than for the first quarter.

Nationwide stocks of gasoline have exhibited a further rise of 1,631,000 barrels at the close of the week ended March 3. Supplies of civilian grade gasoline have jumped up 1,636,000 barrels to 52,589,000 barrels, compared with 49,470,000 barrels a year earlier, but military and other grades have declined by 5,000 barrels to 45,014,000 barrels, against 35,538,000 barrels a year ago.

Oil for Small Refiners Urged as Royalty Policy

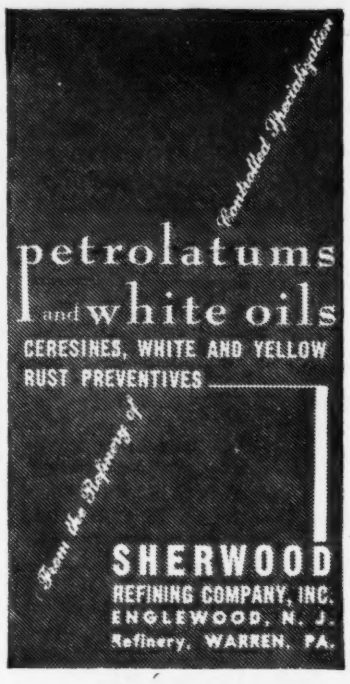
OPD Washington Bureau

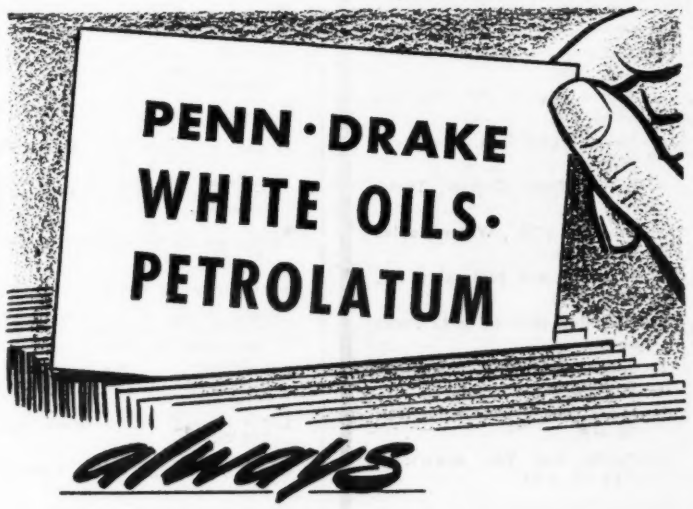
Legislation amending the general leasing act to require the Department of Interior to give preference to companies without independent or known sources of crude oil when making government royalty oil available to refiners was introduced in the senate March 6 by Senator Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming.

Mr. O'Mahoney charged that control of the disposition of royalties has been exercised by the department through the sale of the oil to the highest bidder. The result has been that, for the greater part, the larger oil companies, particularly the so-called "integrated" companies, which have producing units, refining units and marketing units, have succeeded in buying the government oil. As a consequence, small refiners, who do not own and operate their own producing leases, have found on occasion that it was very difficult to obtain the necessary oil with which to operate. The general philosophy of the leasing act, when it was originally adopted in 1920, he said, was that wherever possible the government should sustain the efforts of the small producer, the small businessman in the oil business, in carrying on his operation.

California Oil Ass'n Name Prussing Technical Secretary

George F. Prussing has been appointed technical secretary of the California Oil & Gas Association.





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For Current prices see alphabetical listing beginning on page 9.

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For Sale—Large quantity of new tin cans, from 1 pint to 10 gals., with covers; from 10 gals. to 55 gals. capacity; also large quantity of paper containers, various sizes; reasonable. Write New Jersey Industries, Inc., 1426 Harrison Turnpike, Kearny, N. J.

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For Sale—2 Kent No. 25 lead and color mixers, 30 inches by 20 inches high, 50-gallon capacity; tight and loose pulleys. Price $400.00 for both. Call Mr. Thompson, STillwell 4-0550.

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1—PNEUM. SCALE CARTON PACKAGING UNIT

1—Pneumatic Scale Co. Auto. tight WRAPPER.

2—4-Roll RAYMOND HIGH SIDE MILLS, equipped for vacuum air separation—one with latest "whizzer" separator, with double cone vacuum separator. Each including exhauster, cyclone collector and inter-connecting piping.

1—Batteries of two each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS 4'x5', single deck, other sizes.

1—36' dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 73" high.

1—Devine duplex VACUUM PUMP 16 x 16 x 12.

3—STOKES steam heated WATER STILLS, 5, 10, 100 gal. per hour.

9—Hardinge BALL MILLS, 4'6" x 16", 5' x 22", 6' x 36'; also 6' x 12' Rod Mill.

2—8' x 30" Hardinge Conical Silex Lined PEBBLE MILLS, also 6' x 36".

1—5' x 13' PEBBLE or TUBE MILL, with open trunions.

53,000 lbs. 2—4" mixed STEEL GRINDING BALLS.

1—500 gal. 5' x 6' BALL MILL.

5—ROTARY KILNS, 6' x 60', 8' x 125', 8'x135'.

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CENTRAL SUGAR CO.
Decatur, Indiana

8—8x10 Wood Stave OLIVER FILTERS.

1—19,000 sq. ft. QUADRUPLE EFFECT, horizontal, brass tube EVAPORATOR, with all piping, pumps, etc.

7—JUICE HEATERS, 500 to 750 sq. ft. H. S.

Miscellaneous: Pumps, Packaging Machinery, Coil and Calandria Pans

Send for Printed Circular
ARRANGE TO INSPECT

1—Komarek-Greaves BRIQUETTE PRESS, with 2—32" x 24" face, rolls for egg-shaped briquettes, rated 25 tons per hour.

1—New 5 HP geared head PORTABLE AGITATOR drip proof motor, stainless steel shaft and 2—14" stainless propellers.

3—Dracco Perfecto Type AAA DUST COLLECTORS

1—Abbe Blutergess No. 2 SIFTER; 1—No. OS, m.d.

2—Gen. Ceramic 40" dia. x 15' high ABSORPTION TOWERS.

10—Dopp C. I. Jacketed KETTLES, 25 Gal. to 100 gal; 30—steel, cast iron, jack. up to 2000 gals.

3—ROLLER MILLS, 6'6" x 14", 12 x 30, 16 x 40 water cooled.

3—Beach-Russ No. 10 ROTARY VACUUM PUMPS, with V-belt Drive m. d.

1—Pneumatic Scale straight line BOTTLE CLEANER

4—150 gal. aluminum TANKS, cone bottom.

1—Stokes No. 21 GRANULATING MIXER 50 lb. belt driven.

1—Colton TUBE or JAR FILLER No. 0.

2—Jones Automatic CARTONERS.

2—Anderson PACKAGING UNITS

1—Shriver Iron FILTER PRESS, 42" x 42", 30 chambers.

1—Burt straight line auto duplex LABELER, md.

3—50 gal. copper steam jacketed VACUUM PANS, complete; other sizes to 750 gal.

3—Pfaudler GLASS LINED TANKS, to 1500 gal. cap.

1—40 gal. DAY PONY MIXER.

1—Size "B" Erie City COAL PULVERIZER with 40 P 3/60/220-440 V. Motor. Rated 2000 lbs. per hour.

9—COPPER & ALUMINUM steam jack. KETTLES up to 500 gal, some with agitator.

1—450 gal. GLASS LINED jack. agit. KETTLE; 2—150 gal. jack. agit; 2—200 gal. jack.

1—350 gal. NICKEL LINED jack. KETTLE, C. I. shell.

1—Riehle friction grease TESTING MACHINE, cap. 10,000 P. S. I.

1—F. J. STOKES AUGER DRY POWDER FILLER.

1—7-spout piston type FILLER.

1—WORLD High Speed straight away LABELER, m.d.

2—500 gal. all COPPER, steam jack. agit. KETTLES; 4-3000 gal. Copper jacketed.

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For Sale—1 20-in. Buhr stone mill, water cooled; 1 36-in. Buhr stone mill, water cooled; assorted Duriron pipe and fittings 1-in. to 2-in. dia.; 2 open steel tanks, 7 ft. high by 10 ft. dia., 3/8-in. plate; 1 18-in. Cogswell mill, belt driven; 1 24-in. Cogswell mill, belt driven. Chipman Chemical Company, Inc., Bound Brook, N. J.

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For Sale—100-gal. Baker Perkins jacketed vacuum type mixer, stainless steel, with stainless steel jacketed blades, complete with piping, valves, condenser, direct motor driven and complete with motors for mixer and tilting apparatus. Excellent condition. OPD 752.

Centrifuge — Sharples 4A super, open type, for continuous clarifying, tinned bowl; used only a short time; excellent condition. George A. Breon & Company, 2000 Baltimore, Kansas City, Mo.

For Sale—4-roller Buhler mill, 12 in. x 30-in. rolls. Call M. Pisetzner, GIbraltar 7-8600, New York, for details.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

One 2½ gallon Day mixer type MDA. Advise price and whether with or without motor. Oxford Paper Company, 230 Park avenue, New York 17, New York.

Wanted, one (1) 200 to 250 gal. copper reaction still with or without column or condenser, anchor type stirrer fully jacketed, steam pressure 75-125 pounds. OPD 736.

FORMULA OFFERED

Formula for wood preservative. Bids will be received for the sale of the formula for wood preservative formerly made and sold by George W. Saums, of Plainfield, N. J. Bids must be accompanied by certified check for 10 percent of bid and deposited with the undersigned not later than 2 p.m. Eastern war time, April 1st, 1945. Right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Descriptive folder on product can be obtained upon application. The Plainfield Trust Company, Executor, Estate of George W. Saums, 202 Park Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.

MATERIALS WANTED

Will purchase your surplus stock of chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents. Are you overstocked due to formula change or government cancellations? Write fully. Will make immediate offer. OPD 732.

Will buy potassium permanganate, any grade, any quantity. OPD 755

To Manufacturers and Jobbers—Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 754.

—*Continued on page* 72

SPECIALS!

1—2,000-lb. Jacketed Powder Mixer, motor-driven with 10 H.P. motor.
1—Day Ro-Ball Sifter, 20"x48", motor-driven.
1—4'x9' Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
1—No. 59C Vallez Rotary Filter, 942 sq. ft., with Monel Leaves.
2—Devine 10"x10" Two Stage Dry Vacuum Pumps.
1—36"x36" Cast Iron Filter Press, plate and frame, 48 chambers.
4—32"x32" Cast Iron Filter Presses, 36 chambers.
1—Buffalo Atmospheric Drum Dryer, 5'x6'.
1—Vulcan 6'x42' Rotary Dryer.
1—W. & P. 150-gal. Stainless Steel Lined Mixer.
1—13" Belt Conveyor, 25' centers, with motor.
1—No. 5 Sweetland Filter, with 29 Copper Leaves.
3—Swenson Walker Continuous, Jacketed Crystallizers, 24"x30'.
1—Day 300-gal. Aluminum Lined Jacketed Mixer.
2—6'x5' Jacketed Closed Pressure Kettles.
1—Jacketed Steel Still 500 gal. with 24" dia. Steel Column.
4—Jacketed Agitated Steel Kettles, 650, 600 gal.
5—Day Cincinnatus, Read 75 and 100 gal. Mixers.
1—Colton No. 3 Rotary Tablet Machine, 1" tablets.
1—W. & P. 20-gal. Mixer.
5—World, Ermold Labelers.
3—Day 12"x32" Roller Mills.
2—Lead Mixers, 100, 140 gal.
1—Shriver Diaphragm Pump, 45 gpm, 5 H.P. motor.
1—Oliver Filter, 5'x8', all steel.
2—Oliver Acid Proof Filters. 5'4"x6', 8'x8'.
3—Shriver 24", 36", 42" Wood Filter Presses.
2—Tolhurst Solid Basket Centrifugals, 32" and 40".
12—Centrifugals, 32", 40", 48" steel, bronze baskets, top and bottom discharge.
1—Goldman Rotary Bottle Washer, 70 spout.
3—Hersey Rotary Dryers. 5'x30'.
1—Copper Rotary Dryer. 6'x17'.
2—Scott 4'x8' Vacuum Cookers.
1—Buffalo 24" x 20" Vacuum Drum Dryer.
2—Rotary Kilns, 6'x60'.
2—1,750 gal. Closed, Lead Lined Pressure Tanks.

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1—Ball & Jewell No. 1½ Rotary Cutter.
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2—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
1—W. & P. 20 gal. Jack. Double Arm Mixer, Motor Driven.
2—Bonnot 27" dia. Iron Filter Presses.
6—Autoclaves, 200 to 1,500 gals.
12—Vertical, jacketed, agitated Kettles, up to 1,500 gals.
3—10, 250 & 1,500 gal. lead lined closed Kettles.
2—Dopp 50 & 80 gal. Jack. Agit. Kettles.
1—250 gal. Copper Jack. Vac. Still and Receivor.
1—Pfaudler 350 gal. Jack. Agit. Steel Kettle, Copper Lined.
1—700 gal. Steel Copper Lined Vac. Filter Tank.
1—600 gal. Steel Copper Lined Agit. Tank.
6—20, 35, 75 & 250 gal. Closed. Agitated Jacketed Copper Kettles.
20—50 gal. Vert. Agitated Steel Tanks with Netteo Drives.
3—Single Punch Preform Tablet Machines, ½" & ¾".
1—Homogenizer, 10 HP, motor driven.
25—Hydr. Presses, Pumps and Accumulators.
1—Houchin 4" Plodder, Motor Driven.
1—75 lb. Powder Mixer, motor driven.
1—Dunning & Boschert 2,000 lb. Double Arm Steel Powder Mixer.
2—Blystone 2,000 lb. Jacketed, Horiz., Paddle Type Steel Mixers.
1—25 gal. Ross Double Arm Heavy Duty Tilting Mixer.
6—Horizontal Mixers, 25 to 150 gals., Single & Double Arm.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
1—Robinson 20" M.D. Attrition Mill.
1—Howe Barrel & Bag Packer.
2—4,000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
3—Devine Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 8"x6" & 4"x6".
2—Wall Vert. Dry Vac. Pumps, 4"x2½", Motor Driven.
1—Devine No. 37X, Vert. Condenser & Receiver.
1—No. 3 Oliver 14"x8" Duplex Vacuum Pump.
1—Penn. Vac. Pump, 14"x5".
2—DeLaval Separators, Lab. size & No. 302.
2—DeLaval Multiple Clarifiers, Nos. 300 & 600, motor driven.
2—Day & Ross 8 gal. Pony Mixers.
1—Ross 2 Roll Granite Stone Mill, 8"x12".
1—5 Roll water cooled 16"x40" Steel Roller Mill.
2—Ross 3 Roll Water Cooled 12"x30" & 16"x40" Steel Roller Mills.
3—Double Stand Steel 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18", 7½"x20" & 7½"x30" Rolls
10—Pebble & Jar Mills, Lab. to 250 gal.
3—Tolhurst 24", 26" & 40" Centrifugals.
8—Stone Mills, 8" to 32".
8—Lead & Paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
5—Varnish Kettles, 100 to 200 gals.
10—Steel & Wood Tanks, up to 4,000 gal.
1—Schutz-O'Neil 20" Pulverizer.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
2—Williams No. 2XX & No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 2 HP.
20—Rotary, Centrif. & Triplex Pumps.
6—Gas Boilers, Lab. to 10 HP.

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1—Devine 48"x40" Vac. Double Drum Dryer.
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1—Gas Heated Cabinet Dryer, 8' W. x 40" D. x 7'-6" H.
1—Kane 5 H.P. Gas Boiler, 100-lb. W.P.
2—Day 400-lb. Powder Mixers.
1—W. & P. 20-gal. Jack. Mixer, 10 H.P. Motor.
1—Day All Bronze Lab. Mixer, 2 gals.
1—Day No. 6 Cln. Mixer, 100 gals. Wkg. Cap.
1—Day Jacketed Horiz. Mixer, 2,000-lb. Cap.
1—Oliver 8'x8' Cont. Rotary Filter.
1—Shriver 12" C.I. Filter Press 20 Chambers.
1—Shriver 24" Wash. Style Filter Press Skeleton.
1—Sperry 42" Wash. Style Filter Press Skeleton.
2—Sharples Super 6 Pressurtite Centrifuges.
2—Tolhurst 40" Copper Basket Extractors.
1—BIRD STAINLESS STEEL 48" EXTRACTOR EXP. PF. MOTOR. BOTTOM DISCHARGE.
1—Autoclave 42"x60" C.I. with Ag.
1—Copper Jack. Kettle or Vac. Pan. 500 gals. with Ag.

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1—Colton Pill Plant—Type B.
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1—100-gal. Aluminum Jacketed Kettle.
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STAINLESS STEEL TANKS, new, 100 and 200 gal., dished bottoms, mounted on iron stands.
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1—**STEAM JACKETED KETTLE** 9' dia. x 5' deep, with agitator—new.
1—**COPPER TANK** with agitator and coil, 66" dia. x 7'.
5—**HEAT EXCHANGERS,** Condensers and Coolers.
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1—**COPPER EVAPORATOR** with Stokes Condenser.
1—**COPPER COATING PAN** 66" dia. x 40" deep.
1—**DEVINE VACUUM PUMP,** 6x8—like new.
STERILIZERS or PRESSURE COOKERS, new, 18"x18" on steel legs, with gasoline burner, clampdown cover, safety valve and gauge—$75.00 each.

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Business Wants

POSITIONS VACANT

—Continued from page 71

Compounder — Flavors and perfumes, wanted by well established progressive firm as head of newly organized compounding department. Attractive salary on either bonus or profit-sharing basis. OPD 714.

Wanted—Experienced research chemist, qualified to conduct thorough program on synthetic detergents, wetting and dispersing agents, finishes, resin coatings and finishes, particularly for the textile trade. Must be thoroughly qualified to direct laboratory staff and to translate research results into plant production. Good, permanent opportunity with progressive, well-located concern, ideal surroundings and working conditions. Give full particulars of education, experience and background with present earnings and desired salary. If your qualifications fit our picture will arrange interview. OPD 727.

Wanted — Experienced resin application chemist to conduct thorough program in textile resin emulsion coatings and resin pigment printing and dyeing. Give full particulars, experience, background and desired salary. OPD 728.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 66

to 84c. per pound and Syrian dewhiskered went to 83c. to 84c.

Celery—Stocks gained to the extent of 770 bags of Indian seed, pot prices for which dropped to 21½c. to 22c. per pound in a comparatively easy market.

Cumin—The spot has lacked stocks of any variety of this seed for a long time past but during the past week, 49 bags of Indian seed appeared on the local market, though no price was set for the open market. It was thought that the goods were for consumer account.

Dill—Stocks gained to the extent of 1,818 bags. Prices lacked change and market developments were lacking.

Fleaseed Husk—Stocks increased in the amount of 1,017 bags.

Fennel—Local activity was restricted to jobbing lots. Stocks were up 100 bags.

Spices

Clove—Zanzibar spice on spot was higher at 18c. to 18½c. per pound. Goods for later arrival were quoted at 17¼c. to 17¾c. Madagascar to reach here in the future was higher at 15¾c. to 16¼c. Stocks of Madagascar spice gained to the extent of 872 bales.

Paprika—Extra fancy Portuguese was higher at 41c. to 41½c. per pound. Good quality Spanish was raised to 48c. to 49c. Other kinds lacked quotable change.

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles, March 7.—This market remained active the past week, but almost all trading was in futures, as it has been for the past few weeks. Prices remained unchanged. Prices are:—

Calendula Flowers—Nominal at $2 per pound.

Marjoram—French type quoted at 45c. per pound in dried form.

Sage—Dalmatian type named at 80c. per pound for small lots containing less than 12 percent stems. Leucophylla was quoted at 55c. for small lots.

Savory—French type nominal at 90c. per pound in small lots.

Sweet Basil—90c. per pound in dried form.

Thyme—French type nominal at 90c. per pound in dried and clean form.

Penicillin Pretesting

—Continued from page 3

might otherwise be encountered in receiving word from the agency on whether a batch of penicillin could be released. Dr. Dunbar felt that the industry should have no fears in this respect and said that it will be possible in the near future for the agency to reduce the sterility testing period much below the present eight-day maximum.

The final suggestion that has been made in connection with the bill was one advanced by Dr. Dunbar himself. He said that it had been overlooked in the drafting of the bill originally that there was no limit on the time given the agency in certifying new products containing penicillin. Under the "new drug" provisions of the law, the agency has sixty days within which to pass upon new drug applications and if necessary this period can be extended to 180 days. He suggested that this same provision be included in the bill to apply to new products containing penicillin.

Give a Pint of Blood Today to the American Red Cross

POSITIONS VACANT

Chemist—Capable of taking charge control laboratory and assisting in research. Splendid opportunity with established pharmaceutical manufacturing firm. Metropolitan New York area. OPD 723.

Wanted—Chemist or engineer experienced in development of lubricating greases. Postwar possibilities with major eastern manufacturer for qualified man. Include inexpensive photo with application. OPD 734.

Leading pharmacy in Aruba, Dutch West Indies, desires experienced, qualified pharmacist to go to that country. Necessary to revalidate his license there. Please state qualifications and salary expected. OPD 740.

Experienced Salesman — Manufacturers' sales agency, established since 1922, desires salesman experienced in selling basic raw materials to manufacturing industries. We represent principals who are first-hand sources of supply on such items as botanical drugs, caramel color, essential oils, gums, lanolin, minerals, petrolatums, pyrethrum products, red oils, stearates, stearic acid, talcs, waxes, white oils, etc. Philadelphia and Baltimore territory. Salary arrangement. Write complete history in detail, also draft status, to R. Peltz Company, 995 Drexel Building, Philadelphia 6, Pa.

Manager partner to invest $2,500.00 and part-time services as manager. Long established chemical business located in New York City. Excellent post-war opportunity. Give full particulars, education, experience for personal interview. OPD 746.

Raw material manufacturer with laboratory facility in metropolitan New York desires assistant for testing and applying their materials in practical paint, enamel, etc., formulations. State salary. OPD 749.

Mechanical engineer wanted. Duties include plant layout, designing automatic machines, planning and installing flow systems for processing and manufacture of wax products. Supervision of reconverting large plant and operating same after completion. Excellent postwar opportunity with long-established, financially-strong and progressive organization. State past experience, age, availability and salary expected OPD 750.

Chemist or chemical engineer with production experience, to supervise chemical manufacturing unit at New Jersey plant. Permanent postwar position. Box 97, 159 E. 34th street, New York.

Energetic man wanted, about 30-35 years, with sales experience in oil or kindred line; knowledge foreign languages. Traveling foreign countries required later on; indicate references, also marital status. OPD 751.

Medical detailing manager wanted by pharmaceutical manufacturer. This is an opportunity to secure a high-grade position with one of America's best-known and oldest manufacturers of ethical specialties, having an up-to-date program and good post-war possibilities. Applicants should have experience in selling to and detailing doctors, hospitals, independent drug stores and chains; should have training in or working knowledge of pharmacy and physiology; also an understanding of medical and surgical procedures and nomenclature. Must be able to travel considerable part of the year. Headquarters in Philadelphia. The successful applicant will have a demonstrated record of achievement in selling intangibles and in the handling of men. Not too many men have the necessary background, training and experience—you may be the one. When you answer, tell us in concise detail about yourself—your age, draft status, education, experience, all personal data, and salary expected. Send recent snapshot if possible. Personnel Manager, P. O. Box 599, Wm. Penn Annex, Philadelphia 5, Pa.

Assistant to technical sales director by well-known organic chemical manufacturer. Age under 40. Background should include organic chemical training and industrial chemical sales experience. Location metropolitan New York City. Write full details. Prompt action assured. OPD 753.

POSITIONS WANTED

Chemist, 27, two years on soap, glycerin, fatty acids and synthetic detergents, operations and control, seeks high grade connection on junior executive level where knowledge of chemistry is essential or desirable. Army discharge. Location anywhere U. S. A. OPD 725.

Chemist desires change from chief of analytical laboratories to purchasing; export or technical sales work, Latin-American or domestic; 12 years' experience in research and control of fats, oils, soaps, etc., medicinals, and industrial specialties. OPD 741.

Chemist with twenty years' experience in plant operation. Has knowledge of modern techniques. Desires responsible position. Experience chiefly with fine chemicals, medicinals, and synthetic resins. Age 42. OPD 742.

Chemist, thoroughly experienced in textile chemical specialties such as detergent compositions, sulfonated oils, finishing compounds on resin and oil basis and well trained in dispersion of pigments and emulsification of every description, seeks adequate position. OPD 743.

Ink maker desires position in well-established company. Well versed in all phases of printing ink manufacture, color matching, varnish making, etc. Is capable of assuming full charge of factory or branch. Excellent production record. OPD 747.

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